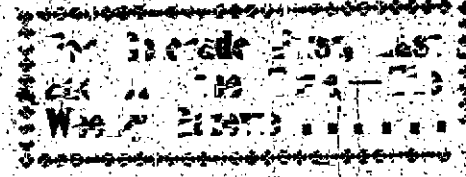


THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.



VOL. XXXV.

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NO. 50

CRITICISING THE SUBSIDY

Mr. Clay of Georgia Voiced the Opinion of the Senate Minority.

MOST VIGOROUS OPPOSITION

He Attacked The Bill in General Principle And Also in Its Specific Provisions.

Washington, Dec. 11.—The first speech in opposition to the ship subsidy bill in the senate was delivered today by Mr. Clay (Ga.), one of the minority members of the committee on commerce, which reported it to the senate. He is recognized as one of the most vigorous opponents of the bill in the senate and during nearly two hours was accorded close attention by senators on both sides of the chamber. Mr. Hanna, who expects to reply to Mr. Clay's argument, gave him a particularly attentive hearing.

In the early part of the session a lively colloquy was precipitated over the reference to the committee of the oleomargarine bill, just passed by the house of representatives. It finally went to the committee on agriculture. This was a victory for the friends of the bill.

There was also a sharp debate over the Montana senatorial case, but no action was taken, the matter by consent, going over temporarily.

Tomorrow no business session of the senate will be held, as the time will be devoted to the celebration of the centennial of the establishment of the seat of government in Washington.

Towne's Committee.

An order presented by Mr. Cockrell (Mo.) was read, ratified by the senate, directing the vacancies on the committee of District of Columbia, geological survey, Indian affairs, mines and mining, Pacific islands, territories and railroads be filled by the appointment of Senator Towne of Minnesota.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Hanna for the appointment by the president pro tem. of a committee of three senators to make the necessary arrangements for the inauguration of the president of the United States on the 4th of March, was adopted without debate.

The Grout oleomargarine bill, passed by the house, was laid before the senate, and President Pro Tem. Frye announced that he felt obliged, in view of previous action of the senate on a

ENOUGH NEW OPERATORS

Santa Fe Officials Say Places Are Filled With Competent Men.

CLAIMS OF THE OPERATORS

Strikers Say That the Situation is Practically the Same Except For Signal Cars.

Chicago, Dec. 11.—Tonight, three Vice President J. M. Barry, superintendent of the operating department of the Santa Fe railroad, all the agents of the company not to employ any more operators as enough men had been engaged to fill the places vacated by the telegraphers who responded to the strike call. He said:

"At 15 other points on the system we have been hiring new operators since this trouble began. Today I notified our agents not to engage any more."

Referring to the report that the company was using strikers' places with incompetent operators, President Barry said:

"We did write to two local schools in Iowa asking for competent operators. The men sent us in every instance were thoroughly examined and will have to pass another examination when they reach the place to which they are assigned. We do not want the old employees to return. Their places have been filled with competent men and we will retain them."

"The strike is practically over and our business is normal," said President Barry. "A little delay and some annoyance has been the burden of our trouble. The report that officials of labor unions are opposed to labor unions is false. We have no quarrel with labor unions. On the contrary, we believe they are a good thing when properly governed."

STRIKE SITUATION ON THE DENVER DIVISION

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, Dec. 11.—The Santa Fe railway has had its first wreck in Denver on account of the strike. At an early hour this morning a special train carrying telegraph operators out to fill positions made vacant by the strike crashed into a Colorado and Southern freight train at Third and Wazoo streets. The special was being run secretly in order that no one could persuade the men from going to work. The crew of the special apparently forgot that they were running on the line of No. 20. They were running at a high rate of speed, when upon rounding a curve in the yard, No. 20 was seen just before them. The engineer of the special jumped and was not injured, while the fireman clung to his engine and sustained injuries on the back of his head. Three freight cars were completely demolished by the collision. The wreck delayed traffic over the road about six and a half hours.

A report from Cascade Rock says that the operator that took the place of

San City market, 103, Sunday December 9, only 13 cars for market. Only one stock train has been received from the Oklahoma division since the strike was called. Nothing but through freights are running and they are badly delayed. Forty trains were handled through Emporia December 6, forty-four on the 7th, 13 on the 8th, and 17 on the 9th. The situation on the Oklahoma division is practically the same as yesterday except that we gained in some localities.

IN CALIFORNIA.

Los Angeles, Calif., Dec. 11.—D. G. Rogers, local chairman of the Order of Railway Telegraphers gave out the following statement tonight:

"The situation tonight is more encouraging than at any previous time. Telegraphers on some parts of the system who have returned to the work desk on forged information that the strike had been declared off or temporarily settled, went out again when advised that some unscrupulous persons had been tampering with the names of the Order of Railway Telegraphers. The Santa Fe company is using superhuman endeavors to run passenger trains on time but are not making much headway. Freight traffic is becoming more and more congested and the situation will steadily grow worse and time and perishable freight will fare badly."

DOLPHIN'S STATEMENT.

Galveston, Texas, Dec. 11.—President Dolphin of the Order of Railway Telegraphers tonight issued the following statement:

"Representatives of the order have wired from Chicago that 90 per cent of the men sent from that city to take the place of strikers have been members of other trades and professions who took advantage of the offer of free transport at on and meals to come south and see if they could not better their condition in the row trades; the other ten per cent were mostly members of the order who were going on an excursion to the south."

"Big union meetings of machinists, conductors and firemen have been held at The Needles, Las Vegas, N. M., Pueblo, Colo., Raton, N. M., Gainsville, Texas; Cleburne, Texas and other points, endorsing the action of the telegraphers and signifying willingness to assist in bringing about a settlement."

Mr. Do pain went north on the Santa Fe tonight. It was stated that he had started for St. Louis, the headquarters of the order.

REAR END COLLISION.

Topeka, Kas., Dec. 11.—A rear end collision occurred this morning between two Santa Fe freight trains near Olathe, Kas., wherein one life was lost and several were injured. A north-bound freight crashed into the rear end of a stock train and both were wrecked.

Noble Thomas of Emporia, was burned to death in the caboose of the stock train and his father was badly mangled. They were on their way to Kansas City with stock.

The air brakes of the stock train stuck two miles from Olathe and the freight ran into it. G. Nicholson was the conductor of the stalled train.

Conductor Nicholson says that when his train stalled he went back to do the flagging. He says his train started, he lit a fuse and started for his own train calling out to the stockmen when he saw a collision was inevitable, all succeeded in getting out of the way from the car but one. After the crash the wrecked way car caught fire and was destroyed.

DEBATE ON THE REVENUE

Mr. Payne and Mr. Swanson Opened Discussion in the House.

AN INVESTIGATION OF HAZING

Special Committee Appointed After Sharp Discussion—Military Committee Opposed the Action.

Washington, Dec. 11.—The debate on the war revenue reduction bill opened in the house today. Mr. Payne (N. Y.), chairman of the ways and means committee spoke on behalf of the majority and Mr. Swanson of Virginia on behalf of the minority.

The house adjourned early to permit the hall to be decorated for the exercises in connection with the centennial celebration tomorrow.

Before the war revenue reduction bill was taken up a resolution, was adopted for the appointment of a special committee of five members to investigate the death of Oscar L. Booze, of Bristol, Pa., who died recently as a result of being charged with hazing while a cadet at West Point. This course was taken over the head of the military committee which reported in favor of allowing the war department to conduct the inquiry.

Mr. Payne (N. Y.), chairman of the committee on ways and means opened the debate. He said that in reporting the pending bill the committee felt as though they had gone to the farthest limit in the amount of reduction with due regard to prevention of deficits.

"Some members of the minority of the committee have proposed to abolish all the war revenue and offer in place thereof an income tax. The enactment of a new income law would not furnish a dollar of additional revenue. We have already an income tax law upon the statute books which has not been repealed. The supreme court has decided it unconstitutional. What reason is there to suppose that a new enactment of this kind would meet with any other fate."

"Another proposition has been made by the minority to abolish the entire

additional tax upon beer. This would result in an additional reduction of \$23,000,000. It would produce the grossest injustice.

"Certainly the tax upon beer should never be wiped out until every vestige of the war tax is removed."

"Mr. Swanson (Va.), a member of the committee on ways and means, followed, presenting the views of the minority. Mr. Swanson argued that there should be a reformation of the tariff and an abolition of the custom duties which have created trusts and monopolies."

The speaker appointed the following members to constitute the special committee to investigate the alleged hazing of Cadet Booze at West Point, in pursuance of the resolution adopted earlier in the session: Messrs. Marsh (Ill., chairman), Wagner (Pa.), Smith (Iowa), Driggs (N. Y.), and Clayton (N. Y.).

At 3:05 p. m. the house adjourned.

ABSOLUTE DENIAL.

Washington, Dec. 11.—Colonel Mills, superintendent of the military academy, has entered the broadest denial based on the full investigation made by himself, of the report that the Cadet Oscar Booze was hazed and otherwise mistreated at the academy. The secretary of war has transmitted Colonel Mills' report to the house committee on military affairs in answer to the house resolution on the subject and has accompanied it with the statement that at the instance of Colonel Mills he has appointed the board consisting of Major General Brooke, Colonel Gillespie and Colonel Cloos to meet at West Point on the 15th inst. or as soon as possible thereafter, to investigate, not only the Booze case, but also the methods employed at the academy to prevent hazing.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC OPERATORS NEGOTIATING

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 11. This afternoon a committee of Northern Pacific

similar measure, to refer the bill to the committee on agriculture.

Vest's Objection.

Mr. Aldrich, chairman of the committee on finance, said he would offer no objection to that reference, but Mr. Vest (Mo.), a member of the finance committee, contended vigorously that the bill being, to his mind, a revenue measure, ought to be referred to the committee on finance. He declared that if the bill were an honest measure it was a revenue bill, and if it were a dishonest measure it was an effort to use the taxing power of the government as a police regulation.

Mr. Proctor (Va.) moved that the bill be referred to the committee on agriculture. The question was discussed briefly by Mr. Kyle (S. D.), Mr. Stewart, Mr. Spooner, Mr. Allison, and Mr. Money, the last-named declaring that the Grout bill was a measure, the primary object of which was to tax one industry at the expense of another.

As an objection to the proposed reference, Mr. Vest declared that it was proposed in this bill to turn congress into a state legislature and make it exercise purely police power in the various states.

The motion to refer the bill to the committee on agriculture was agreed to.

The Montana Case.

Mr. Carter called up his pending motion to refer the credentials of William A. Clark and Martin McGinnis, appointed senators from Montana to the committee on privileges and elections and after some discussion the motion prevailed without division.

Mr. Chandler, chairman of the committee on privileges and elections asked that the resolution on the calendar declaring that William A. Clark was not duly and legally elected to a seat in the senate of the United States by the legislature of Montana, be recommitted to the committee.

Mr. Bacon (Ga.) inquired what the object of the request was. Mr. Chandler replied that before the senate had an opportunity to act upon the resolution the senator from Montana (Mr. Clark) had gone through the form of resignation.

"That changed the entire aspect of the situation," said Mr. Chandler, "and for a time forestalled and prevented discussion of the questions involved."

To be entirely frank with Mr. Bacon, he said, another reason why he desired a recommitment of the resolution was that

taken in order to advance and to make more profitable the private business of another citizen."

Mr. Clay entered upon an analysis of the pending measure. He pointed out that an additional amount was paid owners of vessels of greater speed, regardless of freight capacity. He said, "that the subsidy to be given vessels up to 12 knots, which are really our great freight carriers, is only one and one-half cents per gross ton, while the subsidy given to fast a steamer, which carries chiefly passengers, and fine manufactured goods, is three and eight-tenths cents per ton for a 21 knot ship." Thus, it would appear, he contended, that the 12 knot vessel, which really carried the products of the country, would receive only a little more than one-third of the subsidy paid to fast passenger steamers.

Aleged Inequality.

He elaborated upon what he deemed to be the "injustice and inequality of the measure in this respect, presenting a comparison of cargoes carried by the St. Paul, a swift steamer of the American line, and of the Manhattan, one of the great freighters of the Atlantic Transportation company. The comparison showed that the Manhattan, a 14 knot ship, carried immense quantities of agricultural and manufactured products, while the St. Paul carried practically no manufactured or agricultural products of any kind; yet, contended Mr. Clay, the Manhattan will receive little more than one-third of the subsidy given the St. Paul.

"How those who favor this measure," he declared, "which donates annually to the St. Paul more than \$300,000, can maintain that the farmers and producers of this country are the principal beneficiaries of this bill passes my comprehension. I am not surprised that at the hearings before the committee not a single farmer or producer appeared to advocate the passage of the bill; and I am not surprised that the ship owners alone monopolized the time of the committee in pointing out great benefits that would accrue to the country from the passage of the bill. An analysis of the bill will demonstrate that they alone are the beneficiaries of this legislation."

The Real Beneficiaries.

Mr. Clay contended that the greater part of the exports of the United States were carried in steamers of less than 11 knots speed and that it was not

(Continued on Page 8.)

The Dutch government today finally and definitely refused to take the initiative in behalf of the arbitration between the Transvaal and Great Britain.

Field Marshal Lord Roberts, with his wife and daughters, sailed from Cape Town for England on the Canada.

SEVERAL

The yellow fever situation at Havana shows general improvement. Twenty-eight cases are now under treatment, including one American.

It is reported in New York city that August Belmont, the banker, is seriously ill of pneumonia at his country seat near Hempstead, L. I. His physician, however, hopes that the worst has passed.

The supreme court of Ohio by an equally divided vote, has refused to hear the charges of contempt of court preferred by Frank E. Monnett, late attorney general of Ohio, to that court against the Standard Oil company and its officers, including John D. Rockefeller. The information in contempt is by this decision dismissed.

A contract has been entered into by Thomas W. Lawson with George Lawley of South Boston, to build a cap defender. Crowninshield will design her.

Major James Converse, widely known throughout the northwest, died yesterday aged 71 years. He built the Southern Pacific railroad through Texas.

Incorporation articles were filed at Santa Fe, N. M., for the El Paso and Rock Island railroad from Carlizozo, Lincoln county, to Santa Rosa, Guadalupe county, to connect with the El Paso and Northern railroad and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad. Capital \$2,500,000.

WYV

The market yesterday on the local mining stock exchange was very light, but prices were quite strong, stimulated by the Doctor-Jack Pot deal, and by the strike in Anaconda which is arousing more confidence.

The Doctor-Jack Pot Consolidated Mining company will be incorporated under the laws of Wyoming today with a capitalization of \$3,000,000. A. B. Carlton will be the president of the company and F. M. Woods the general manager.

Mr. A. A. McKnight has discovered oil in the western part of Colorado. He has located between 5,000 and 7,000 acres of land. Tests on the oil are highly favorable.

Suit of Anchor-A-Land Co. against Jefferson Co. was decided by the district court in Cripple Creek in favor of Anchorite; appeal will be taken.

WRECK IN NEVADA.

Ogden, Utah, Dec. 11.—A disastrous freight wreck occurred on the Southern Pacific, one mile west of Fenton station, near Wells, Nevada, today, a helper engine crashing into a double header freight. The dead

TIMOTHY KENNEDY, Ogden, Utah, brakeman.

DUNCAN, fireman, residence unknown. Seriously injured.

Fred C. Stokes, Ogden, engineer; Brandish, brakeman, residence unknown; C. G. Satter, engineer, Ogden; Tremann Oliver.

the striking operator at that place was found some miles down the track this morning with his hands tied behind his back. The operator says that no he began work last night and about 12 noon

PUBLIC EMPLOY INVESTIGATION

Speech to the Gazette.

Pue, Dec. 11.—In Engineer's hall tonight was held a meeting of the six railroad organizations of the city at which a committee of the striking telegraphers presented a statement of their grievances. The meeting was held behind closed doors but a press committee was appointed which gave out a statement to the effect that committees have been appointed from each organization to investigate the strike and report back to their respective organizations. The idea is to hold a meeting in the near future at which delegates from each organization will again hear the telegraphers and they will then be in a position to judge of the all

DANGER JUDGE SAYS STRIKE

Topka, Kas., Dec. 11.—General Manager H. U. Mudge of the Santa Fe today issued a notice offering a reward for the arrest of the persons who in any way interfered with the operations of the wires or instruments or any other property of the company.

"There was some interference with the wires of the Oklahoma division and at Olathe," said Mr. Mudge, in regard to the notice. It may have been one by persons other than striking operators, but the trouble we experienced was very light."

Mr. Mudge says that the strike is a complete failure and that the road is finding no difficulty in filling the places made vacant by the operators. He still retains his place at the key in the general telegraph office, however.

By the order of the general manager, the block is in force again on the road between Kansas City and Chicago. The order was made this morning after the claim was made by the company that a tie operations of the road were in normal condition again.

In an interview on the several features of the strike Mr. Mudge said tonight:

"Our business is running normal again. We have kept train movements steady under the train order system. It has been satisfactory enough to run the trains in the same way that other western roads run them. But the Santa Fe has 1,000 signals as the others have not. We are using the block signals from Chicago to Newton again. I gave the order for resumption this morning."

"The bogus message for operators to go back to work, which J. A. Newer man says his name was forged, went to

STATEMENT OF A STRIKING

Emporia, Kan., Dec. 11.—Chairman of the eastern division of the Santa Fe operators tonight gave out a statement of freight trains run and loaded and empty as handled through Emporia which he says shows the great loss the company is sustaining by the strike.

QUESTION OF ENCAMPMENT WILL BE SETTLED SOON

Indianapolis, Dec. 11.—Captain W. H. Armstrong, of this city, senior member of the national executive committee of the Grand Army, today received from Commander-in-Chief Rassieur of St. Louis, a call to come to that city Monday to attend an important meeting of the national executive committee. The purpose of the meeting is to decide whether next year's Grand Army encampment shall be taken away from Denver and held in some other city.

Captain Armstrong is inclined to think the encampment will be taken from Denver and if so it will be the first instance where a city has been deprived of an encampment after having secured it by vote of the order. At the Chicago encampment last summer it was voted to accept the proposition of Denver, provided that city would make good its promise of a railroad rate of one cent a mile. The Denver people have been trying their best to secure this rate, but have not succeeded in getting the western roads together, it is said.

Commander-in-Chief Rassieur privately informed the arrangement committee ten days ago that it must secure the concession by December 10 or the encampment would go elsewhere.

The final decision will be made on Monday.

STRIKE ON SANTA FE

ASSOCIATED PRESS NEWS BY CABLE

ARGUMENTS OF LAWYERS

Thirteen Hundred Telegraphers Ordered to Cease Work

MANY HAVE ALREADY DONE SO

Action Was Taken in Sympathy With

Men on Gulf Division—Rail-

road Officials Confident

Wichita, Kan., Dec. 8.—General Chairman J. A. Newman of the Santa Fe division of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, including the entire Santa Fe system, issued the following order at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon, and a few minutes later he was informed that 1,300 operators over the entire system quit the key:

"To All Agents and Operators of the Santa Fe System:

"In accordance with the action of your general committee and the by-laws of this organization, on this date you will strike, cease work, and thereafter refuse to perform any duty of any character whatever until the said strike is declared off by me personally and notice of settlement of all grievances acknowledged. Said notice must be vouched for by our local representatives. You will turn your boards red for the protection of life and property and leave them in that position permanently. Carefully protect all company property in your care or possession and allow no person access thereto until you are properly checked and released from all responsibility by the company's actual representative. This action is made necessary to secure for you reasonable compensation and conditions of service.

"All train dispatchers, clerks, and other employees are earnestly requested to give us their assistance.

Referring to his order Chairman Newman said:

"This action was taken up at the suggestion of National President M. M. Dolphin and only after it was evident that the company would not listen to our grievances.

"We were compelled to take this step to see that justice is done to the members of our organization on the Gulf system and as a matter of protection to ourselves. If the Santa Fe company cut wages and imposed other burdens upon the operators on that system, what is to prevent them from doing the same thing here? This is not altogether a sympathy with the Gulf operators.

"My order caused over 1,300 operators to strike. There is one thing I am glad of and that is the fact that the men are a unit in the matter. I am receiving telegrams from all points indorsing my action. Just how long the strike will continue is a matter hard for me to determine. Under no circumstances will we return to work until our grievances

have been adjusted in a manner satisfactory to the members of the organization

"The real grievance of the men on the Gulf system as given to me in a special from National President Dolphin is a protest against a proposed elimination of 12 stations for schedule and a proposed reduction in wages at 19 other stations. To avoid the strike the committee agreed to accept Santa Fe rules, amended by providing for eight consecutive hours rest in 24, excepting in cases of emergency. The clause depriving men of a hearing when discharged for insubordination was also to be eliminated. Another demand was that there was no to be any reduction in wages at any of the stations for the present.

"We will stand by the men of the Gulf and fight this battle to a finish."

All the Santa Fe trains are said to be tied up in this division between Newton and Purcell. No operator was working after six o'clock except two at Arkansas City and one at Perry, Oklahoma. Division Superintendent Tice is trying to bring the night train in but it is not expected that he will succeed. Three freights and a passenger are tied up here and a telephone message from Wellington says that everything is dead on the Pan Handle division.

Chairman Newman made the following additional statement to the Associated Press:

"The situation is about as follows tonight:

"The Oklahoma division, the middle division and the eastern division report all men out, and, with the exception of about six men, all in the western division are out. Officers have advised me that the Santa Fe wires out of Kansas City are open east and we are not able to do any work into Chicago. Reports from west of Albuquerque to Los Angeles and San Francisco are that all men are out and the situation could not look brighter for the telegraphers than it now is. The Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe men are still out as firm as the day they struck. There are something like 1,300 telegraph employees on the Santa Fe system and it will be utterly impossible for the company to fill their places. We are out and will stay out until we win all of the conditions, in which case we will return. One condition is that all of the striking operators must be dismissed from the service of the Santa Fe."

England Not Disposed to Consider Any Amendment to Pending Treaty With United States

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In anticipation of the strike but none of them went to work. Dispatches received here indicate that every office west of Topeka is closed. This includes the offices on the branches west of Albuquerque. Four operators between here and Kansas City have not yet been reached by the strike order of the O. R. T., but will tomorrow and the strike will be then complete.

Topeka, Kan., Dec. 8.—A Capital special from Pittsburg, Kan., says:

The strike on the part of the operators of the Santa Fe is being felt here. When the Kansas City train came in tonight Conductor Ramsey found the red lights turned against him. He hoped to get out of the dilemma by running the train to Frontenac, but found the lights turned against him. He then returned to Pittsburg, where he will wait for orders.

The tie-up is complete so far as the traffic in and out of Pittsburg is concerned.

Topeka, Kan., Dec. 8.—A special from Wellington, Kan., says that all the operators there have gone out on the strike. None of the trains there except the freights have been taken off. Railroad men of other orders show no disposition to join the strike.

Guthrie, O. T., Dec. 8.—All Santa Fe operators on the Oklahoma lines quit work at 3 p. m. today. Trains are running on time card rights.

Houston, Tex., Dec. 8.—President Dolphin, of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, tonight announced that the operators belonging to the order on the entire Santa Fe system had been ordered out and that they had obeyed the order. He stated that he had warned the company that the men would be called out and as he had received no reply to his communication he had obeyed the expressed desire of a majority of the members and ordered the strike.

Topeka, Kan., Dec. 8.—The telegraph facilities on the entire Santa Fe system are tied up tonight. A strike of immense magnitude has been inaugurated, which may last for weeks.

Both the Santa Fe officials and the striking operators are determined to win. The officials are taking a cool view of the situation and profess to be not worried in the least about the outcome. The operators are confident of their success. They are 1,300 strong and argue that the road could never secure enough men to take their place. The operators have almost succeeded in tying up the freight traffic on the road. Many cars of perishable fruit are in the Topeka yards with no chance of being removed. Passenger traffic is as yet not interfered with so far as the regular trains are concerned.

One of the most serious consequences of the strike is the throwing of thousands of shopmen out of employment. The shops over the entire system will not be opened or work Monday morning. In Topeka alone 2,500 men will be made idle. The officials say that not a

BACK OF PORTUGAL

British Fleet at Lisbon More Than

Coincidence.

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AND HOLLAND MUST SUBMIT.

Chinese Problem so Complicated That

Even Diplomats at Peking Under-

stand the Situation.

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Press from private sources learned that Emperor William will send a special envoy shortly to take a tour of the notable American stock farms with the view of purchasing saddle and carriage horses for the imperial stables. Hitherto the court has purchased exclusively in Hungary and England.

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The Morrison Case at Eldorado, Kansas is Nearing the End.

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JUDGE SHINN'S INSTRUCTIONS

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Regarded as Rather Favorable to the

Defendant--The Prisoner Seem-

ed Confident.

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PUEBLO REPORTS SAY ROAD WILL RETALIATE

Special to the Gazette.

Pueblo, Dec. 8.—At 4:15 o'clock this afternoon every operator on the western division of the Santa Fe road received a telegram from M. M. Dolphin, president of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, instructing them to quit work at once. The operators did not obey the order immediately, however, but awaited a confirmation of the telegram which was received shortly after 5 o'clock, and with but few exceptions operators on the western division are now out on a strike out of sympathy with the operators of the southern branch of the Santa Fe road.

The western division extends from Dodge City, Kansas, to Denver, and, as reported here, all operators have quit with the exception of those at the following named points: Two at Colorado Springs, two at Pinon, one at Garden City, two at Coolidge, one at Lamar, one at Las Animas, one at Rocky Ford, two at Dodge City, two at Palmer Lake, and all the dispatchers at La Junta.

Railway Superintendent Parker of the western division will issue orders tomorrow in line with the instructions received from the general offices relieving from duty every man on this division not necessary for the operation of the road. This order will be sweeping in its effect, including office employees, shop men and all connected with the operating department of the road. Just how many men this will affect, it is impossible at this time

to state. Superintendent Parker expects to be able to fill the position of the striking operators within the next forty-eight hours. He is in receipt of news from Denver stating that enough operators can be furnished from that point to fill the positions of all the men now out. Should the order take effect here in Pueblo it will affect more than 200 employees of the road in this city alone.

All trains on the Santa Fe are being run tonight by time cards and by means of long distance telephone between Denver and Colorado Springs, Pueblo and La Junta, and but little delay has been occasioned. Only one extra train has been sent out from Pueblo tonight and that was an extra train which left here shortly after 10 o'clock. It was run in sections and of necessity will have to feel its way over the road between here and La Junta to which point it was bound. The trains on the Colorado and Southern are also affected between here and Denver on account of the traffic arrangement between that road and the Santa Fe, and they are being moved in the same manner as those of the former road.

It has been given out by the railroad that no man who goes out in this strike will be taken back into the employ of the road. It will probably take several days for the various phases of the strike to develop, but the railroad people do not seem to be worried over the outlook at present.

GENERAL STATEMENT BY OFFICIALS OF THE COMPANY

Chicago, Dec. 8.—Six hundred telegraph operators on the lines of the Atchafalpa, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, struck today in sympathy with the operators on the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe railroad, a branch of the Atchafalpa system, who went out late Thursday. The foregoing statement is according to the best information obtainable from the company's officials tonight.

The entire number of operators on the system is 1,200, of whom 900 are said to be union men. Of the 900 members of the union 300, it is stated, refused to strike, leaving the system with about one-half of its men at work.

The officials of the road declare that under no circumstances will they yield to the strikers and that none of them will ever again work for the company in any capacity.

The operators on the main lines of the Atchafalpa system demanded some weeks ago an increase in pay and some changes in rules. The negotiations with the company had reached an acute stage when the company conceded the demands of the men and the trouble was averted. The new order of things did not prevail on the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe, and the operators there demanded an increase of pay amounting, it is stated, to approximately \$100 per annum for each man and alterations in the rules whereby men were compelled to act as telegraph operators and station agents also. The demand was refused and the men went out.

Tonight the men on the main system went out in sympathy. The strike at this end of the line did not take effect until 4:30 o'clock this afternoon and tonight despite the scarcity of operators, all trains pulled out for the west on schedule time.

As soon as the company knew of the trouble it was compelled to face, word was sent along the line to set the can-

ger signal at all switches and tonight ahead of all passenger trains a pilot train was sent out, the crew looking after all switches and setting the proper signals for the train behind. It was announced tonight at the offices of the company that trains would continue to be run in this way and that in stretches of territory where there were no operators the trains would be run on schedule time, the engineer regulating his speed by the time card.

SNOW MEN LAID OFF

Special to the Gazette.

La Junta, Dec. 8.—About 300 men working in the shops here have been notified last tomorrow morning they will be laid off on account of the strike of the telegraphers. Instructions were received tonight by Master Mechanic Taylor from Superintendent Parker at Pueblo to lay the men off, and while the order was generally known among the employees they will not be officially notified until tomorrow. Four out of the six operators here are out on the strike and trains are being operated principally by telephone. Train Master Dean does not anticipate any great trouble in handling the trains and says they will be run by time card.

AT TOPEKA

Topeka, Kan., Dec. 8.—The Santa Fe telegraph operators of this city will hold a meeting tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock to consider what their further actions will be. With two exceptions every Santa Fe operator in the city is out.

The operators are confident that business here will be tied up tomorrow. Twenty operators were brought here from Chicago, as night by the officers

of the road, until the strike is settled. This is done in order to save expense to the road.

The operators in the general office and depot stopped as soon as possible after the general order to strike was sent. Only one man in the depot for a refused to go out and this was because he thought the strike order was a canard. As soon as he was visited by a delegation of operators, however, he quickly left the key.

Five years ago an operator in Dodge City sent out a bogus order for a strike and great consternation prevailed all over the system for a short time. Memory of the experience then was what kept the Topeka operator at his post.

The operators in the office stayed at their keys long enough to acquaint all the circuits with the news and then left. C. G. Scholes, superintendent of telegraph, heard the order sent and immediately jumped to his feet with the remark, "Well, that means that they will all go out."

Trains on some of the southern division points, both passenger and freight, are hopelessly tied up tonight.

Topeka, Kan., Dec. 8.—All the Santa Fe operators of this city with the exception of two have gone out on strike. By tomorrow there will not be an operator at work in the city on the Santa Fe.

The walk-out this afternoon in the general offices of the Santa Fe took the officials by surprise. For a time C. G. Scholes, superintendent of telegraph, and C. W. Kouns, superintendent of car service, took their places at the keys and did the regular work. The officials have not yet decided what action to take tomorrow.

There is much consternation among the Santa Fe shop men of this city as a result of the order of General Manager Mudge, throwing them out of employment in case the strike reached such proportions as to tie up business. Mr. Mudge says the order was made not as a means of preventing the strike but merely to prepare the shopmen for what was coming. Mr. Mudge says the strike will probably tie up business to such an extent that the operation of the shops for the time being would be a useless expense to the company.

The officials of the Santa Fe here take the situation very coolly. In speaking of the situation General Manager Mudge said tonight:

"There are in the neighborhood of 75 per cent. of the operators who will quit work. This will mean that about 800 of the men will walk out. We anticipate no special trouble in the operation of trains as most of them are running on the time schedule. We have secured a great many new men and new men are applying for positions."

"It is our intention to lay off men who are not absolutely necessary to the operation of the road. If it comes to the point that the strike interferes to any extent with the operations of the road the shops of the company will be closed. If the business of the road is reduced then it will be necessary to reduce expenses."

The telegraph operators have gone out in a sympathetic strike and have broken their agreement with the Santa Fe company. The agreement was that no change should be made unless 30 days' notice was given. When the men leave their desks and walk out, they break this engagement. The agreement was made in July.

The strike is caused by troubles over rules and regulations. The wage scale was up for consideration but the road agreed to arbitrate on that point. The rules and regulations have been up and were not settled. The road would not agree to the rules asked by the men and the strike resulted.

The officers of the road are holding a meeting tonight considering the matter of the strike. They may decide to close the shops Monday morning. This will throw 2,000 men out of work.

drawn to other nations to keep their hands off Portugal. The British officials also do not hesitate to admit their government's readiness to back up the act on which Portugal took at its request. Hence, Holland can do little more than gracefully make the best of a bad job unless she receives the support of some of the great powers, which is a very remote contingency.

The temporary withdrawal of The Netherlands minister at Lisbon and the Portuguese minister at The Hague, though official, is the sequence of serious friction. The details of which were known to the British secretary of state for foreign affairs, the Marquis of Lansdowne, some weeks ago. The unusual action of sending the whole British channel squadron to Lisbon, as regarded by those who have inside information as being one of the boldest and most successful strokes of aggressive diplomacy in recent history. With Great Britain showing such a strong hand, the absent ministers are likely to return to their posts shortly, and the incident will probably only produce an effective illustration of the fact that an alliance exists between Portugal and Great Britain. It was effected when the question of landing South African troops at Beira, Portuguese South Africa, came up and was announced at the time in these dispatches. In this connection it is interesting to note that the French press regards the whole affair as a fresh menace to France and that the Spanish papers interpret it similarly as regards their own country.

Chinese Problem

The Chinese problem is so wrapped

GERMANY AND TREATIES

Berlin, Dec. 8.—Mr. Krueger's non-reception here and the reasons leading thereto will be made the subject of an interpellation in the reichstag early in the coming week on the first budget debate. The imperial chancellor, Count von Buelow, will personally reply. The excitement on the subject is still deep and far-reaching, as evidenced by today's Die Nation, which contains an article by Professor Theodore Mommsen, who, approval of Emperor William not receiving the Boer statesman as being more dignified and more just than if he receive him and then confessed his powerlessness to avert the South African tragedy, which is now going on toward the final act.

The Vossische Zeitung takes a similar view and says that "official France, which is seeking to embroil Germany with England, would have left Germany in the lurch, probably contracting with England against Germany after succeeding in rupturing the bonds of Anglo-German friendship."

An editor of a Berlin paper, the Kreuz Zeitung, on the subject of President McKinley's recent message to congress is significant as expressing the views and aims of the moderate German advocates of peace.

"It does not matter if the Americans lose the German meat trade since American manufactured imports to Germany will enormously increase, a fact which is watched anxiously in Germany. Austria-Hungary and Switzerland, Germany, in the projected treaties imitates the English tariff, how can the Americans compete? It would only be an act of self defense."

The article then proceeds to enumerate the many apparent unfairnesses in the tariff relations with the United States. The Cologne Volks Zeitung, the leading Central organ, acknowledges the ceaseless attempts of the United States to embarrass her by W. to keep the peace

Old Man Found Dead in a Cabin

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Mike Ford, an old man of about 60 years, was found dead in his cabin near the Williams coal mines north of town yesterday afternoon. The coroner was notified of the death and sent up for the remains and had them brought to his rooms.

It is believed that death was due to pneumonia superinduced by alcoholism as there are no indications of any foul play. The man lived alone in his cabin. He has been complaining for some time and had not been seen around for the past few days. A man who knew him went to the cabin yesterday to see how he was getting along and found that he was dead. The coroner had not decided last night whether he would hold an inquest or not but will decide this morning. There are one or two people in the city who know of the old man's relatives in the east and they notified them last night of Ford's demise.

Ford was a well known character around the coal mines. He was a miner and had been working at the Williams mine for a number of years. He was addicted to the drink habit and it is believed that this was the real cause of his death.

Local Situation on the Santa Fe Strike

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

The Santa Fe strike, so far as it affected Colorado Springs traffic, is practically over. Superintendent R. J. Parker, who has supervision of the western division, extending from Dodge City, Kan., to Denver was a visitor in the city during the day and stated that he regarded the trouble on the western division as at an end.

He said he had had no difficulty in securing men for the places where they were needed most and that he was handling the traffic without delay or trouble. All trains on the western division, freight and passenger, were reported on time and running without interference. The telegraphers who went out in sympathy with the men of the southern division have been replaced with only two or three exceptions, so Superintendent Parker states, and these places will be filled today. There are now no vacancies in the Colorado Springs force.

"I have been notified from Topoka," said Superintendent Parker, "that all offices of the Valley division are working. In southern California, where the strike would have been more serious than elsewhere on the system, had it not been possible to secure operators, the places of all strikers have been filled with the exception of four union-tant stations, which will be allowed to remain closed for the present."

All the men on the Albuquerque division have returned to work with the exception of those at four places and these places will be supplied within a day or so by men who will be employed locally. There have been plenty

of applications for situations to take care of our requirements and it is not probable that we will need to send any men any considerable distance from the place where they are employed. All passenger and freight trains are in good shape and the yards are reported as clear generally. All shippers of fruit have been notified of our ability to receive and promptly handle their business up to the capacity of our regular equipment."

Strike Avoided, a Contract

There are few telegraphers in Colorado Springs who are doing any talking for the striking men, evidently fearing that the company might cause them trouble if they do have much to say. They are generally of the opinion, however, that the strikers will win the day eventually, and they say they do not believe the claim of the company that practically all of the places have been filled is true.

One of the telegraphers stated yesterday to a representative of the Gazette a proposition which is certainly interesting if it is not new. When he was asked whether the men on the western division violated a contract with the company when they went out on Saturday afternoon, the contract referred to being the one claimed by the company, whereby the telegraphers were not to resign their positions without giving the company 30 days' notice, he said:

"Oh, that is not a matter that juncture particularly in the case. Everything is fair in love and war, and it's the same way in railroading. When there is a strike on there is no contract."

LANDS ARE BOOMING AROUND

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Mr. Sam G. Adams of Steamboat Springs, returned from Denver yesterday where he had been to close a deal for a large tract of oil and coal land in Routt county, with some eastern people. When asked about the outlook for oil in his county, he said that he was surprised to find so many people in Denver inquiring about the chances of success. A number of prominent brokers there who have eastern connections were anxious to make purchases in coal and oil prospects.

Mr. Adams says that many people are going in over there to secure lands which have raised in value fully 100 per cent in the last sixty days. The oil companies now operating drills there have quit giving information. Several large deals are pending which he says will surprise the public. Mr. Adams leaves tonight for Steamboat Springs.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

SKATING—There is much good skating at Prospect lake just now. It is said, at least the young fellows are venturing it. A few days of cold weather would make it fine as the ice is quite smooth and there has been no snow.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

SIGNS OF CHRISTMAS—The first indication of the approach of the holiday season, other than the large holiday stocks in the business houses, made its appearance on the streets yesterday. Charles Soter received a large consignment of Maryland holly and mistletoe.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

TAX SALE—County Treasurer Pohlen yesterday told the annual tax sale for the county commissioners. The

Milwaukee Daily, but never for a moment thought it was his little brother who left home ragged and penniless. He is a devout Christian, belonging to the Free Methodist church, which he has served as pastor in eastern places. He had never corresponded with his brother or heard a word from him and supposed him dead long ago.

PAID VS. RECEIVED

Listening with rapt attention to the tales of pioneer life in the west as told by the passing generation and in which Chicago figures conspicuously as "the west" many of us whose minds do not extend over such wide vistas of time and thought are lead to indulge in a little retrospection of pioneer times in Colorado and incidentally to the localities with whose history we are most familiar. The many picnic resorts and pleasant winding roads which are now scenes of merry gatherings and little every day life romances about our own homes were less than twenty years ago rife with all the dangers of frontier life and the wild lawlessness of desperate men who respected neither the majesty of God nor the prerogatives of fellowman.

Such a place was Garfield. One can find no likeness to the Garfield of twenty years ago in the little deserted village of today. Then there was a quaint crooked street that wound around close to the base of the hill until there was not room for it in the narrow of the canon when it turned about and crossed the river and continued on for some distance in the direction of Monarch which was then "Chaffee." Along this street was a hopeless confusion of business and residence buildings which to the uninitiated bore no marks of distinction, one from the other. However there was all the accommodations in that motley array that one could wish for in those days. There were saloons on both sides of the street, three hotels, two grocery stores, a meat market, a hand laundry and the climax of the city's prestige, a mayor's office. Theodore Martin who is now in Pasadena, California, was mayor. My one distinct recollection of the meat market is having been sent thither one day for bear meat which was given me without being wrapped very securely. Half of it slipped from the paper on the way home and I did not venture to retain it as I had my own ideas about bears and thought even the meat a good thing to leave alone. They didn't often sell beef then. It was an expensive luxury and bear or deer was considered a fair substitute. The social ethics of the place at this time were very exacting. On Sunday and dress occasions, such as Thanksgiving when at those who were eligible were entertained at dinner by a single family, the matrons were gown in pretty calico "wrappers" with voluminous white aprons. These could never be conscientiously dispensed with. The men were excused from any such obligations and came as they were dressed at the mines. After dinner they indulged in the luxury of corn cob pipes while the women washed the dishes. Then there were the time-honored carpet parties which were regarded by the pioneer maiden with as much pleasure and importance as is her first ball by a society debutante. But all this is only incidental.

What made Garfield the place of revelry and terror which it was once a week, if not often, was "Scotty" and his gang of desperadoes. "Scotty" was one of those unique characters that seem, like Topsy, to spring from nowhere. He was just there and at the time of this narrative it was evident he intended staying there. He was reckless with a band of reckless men who followed their leader in every

SENATE AND THE TREATY

During a Long Secret Session Several Speeches Were Made.

SEC. HAY WILL NOT RESIGN

Passage by the House of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bill.

Washington, Dec. 10.—Charles A. Towne, the recently appointed successor to the late Senator Davis of Minnesota, a fenced today's session of the senate and took the oath of office. No business of importance was transacted in open session, the senate going into secret session on the Hay-Pauncefote treaty as soon as routine business had been concluded.

The senate was almost five hours today in executive session considering the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. There were five or six speeches made, some of them by senators who had not spoken hitherto upon the treaty and others who had previously expressed themselves. Among the latter was Senator Morgan, who returned to his former speech, elaborating somewhat his position as to the effect of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. He took issue with Senator Teller as to the support of the first cause, that treaty claiming that it applied only to Great Britain's right to fortify the Nicaragua canal itself.

Sensor Teller replied at some length asserting that the provision was of more general import as, he said, any one could ascertain for himself by reading President Buchanan's views upon the subject when he was minister to England. The declaration then made showed plainly, he said, that England had attempted to extend her rights beyond the immediate vicinity of the canal. Mr. Teller then proceeded to again elaborate his views upon the general subject repeating his declaration that the United States should construct the canal if at all regardless of the English position and without going through the formality of ratifying the pending treaty.

During the day speeches were made by Senators Money, Stewart, Frye and others. Senator Stewart announced that he was for the treaty without amendment and Senator Money that he was against the treaty in any form. He wanted the canal built as much as any man or could, he said, but he considered the pending treaty little less than an insult to the intelligence of the American people. He had no doubt that if proper diplomatic efforts should be made it would be possible to secure the complete abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and that was what he wanted. "He did not, indeed, believe the people of this country would be satisfied so long as any vestige of that instrument remained among existing international obligations." That convention, he said, was contrary to the wishes of the people of the United States and they could be satisfied only by definitely erasing it once and forever. There also would be new conventions between the United States and both Nicaragua and Costa Rica, giving absolute control of the waterway to this country. He wanted no partnerships with any country in ownership or management of the canal when built.

The possibility of Secretary Hay's resigning in case the foreign relations committee amendment to the treaty should prevail had been alluded to. Senator Frye said he was in position to make official denial to that report. The secretary had no such intention. Mr. Frye announced himself as favorable to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. He said that to deny the effect of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty as much as we may, let it go on the international records of this country and is given more or less recognition by every administration that has to deal with the question of construction of an isthmian canal. It had been a constant source of vexation in connection with the canal question and he apprehended that it would continue as such until the portion of it relating to the canal should be disposed of. He was satisfied, for instance, that the canal would have been constructed during the administration of President Arthur if the old negotiations had not been in existence.

Sensor Chandler asked Senator Frye to make Secretary Hay's position with reference to resigning public, but the Maine senator declined, saying that he was only authorized to make the statement to the senate.

Mr. Chandler retired that to do that was equivalent to giving it to the public and then the senate passed into a discussion of the ways in which the executive secrets go into the newspapers.

Without resuming his position in open session, the senate at 5:05 p. m. adjourned.

THE HOUSE PASSED APPROPRIATION BILL

Washington, Dec. 10.—The first of Mr. Robinson of Indiana, expressed

STATE

(From Friday's Daily.)

Provisional committee of sportsmen's convention called for purpose of drafting a revision of the game laws of the state has issued a call for the convention to meet in Denver Dec. 23 and 24.

W. M. Matlock, for several years ticket agent at the Denver union depot, has been named as the successor of G. M. Jacobs as commercial agent of the C. & S. in the Cripple Creek district. Pueblo is to have another artificial ice plant.

The directors of the Denver & Rio Grande have declared a semi-annual dividend of 2 1/4 per cent. on the preferred stock.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The plant of the Colorado Sugar Manufacturing company at Grand Junction will double its capacity and has announced an advance of 20 per cent in the price which will be paid for beets next season.

Two carloads of honey have been shipped from Mesa county to Kansas City.

Contract for the new Carnegie library in Grand Junction has been let for \$4,636, work to be completed by April 1.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Jury in the United States circuit court in Denver returned a verdict of \$7,500 against J. C. Teller, charged with cutting timber on government land.

Dr. C. W. Thorp, assistant surgeon in the Department of the Colorado, whose office has been in Denver, has been ordered to report for duty in the Philippines.

John Hopwood, a prosperous ranchman, living near Meeker, was killed by being run over by a load of hay.

Girls of the East Denver high school have organized a basketball team.

The board of pardons has commuted the life sentence of Charles Eudspet of Cripple Creek to 20 years' imprisonment.

Funeral of Thomas Carney, nephew of the lieutenant governor, occurred at Ouray yesterday.

J. N. Chipley, register of the land board on his biennial report, recommends the leasing of all state lands.

Frank Benton, a prominent cattleman of Cheyenne, Wyo., threatens suit for \$10,000 damages against St. Luke's hospital, Denver, on account of alleged blunders while he was a patient there, resulting in personal injuries.

Araphoe county commissioners have appropriated \$5,000 toward next year's Festival of Mountain and Plain.

W. C. White was badly injured by a falling wall at 1513 Wazee street, Denver.

(From Monday's Daily.)

Insurance companies will endeavor to secure repeal of child insurance law, and will be fought by the humane society.

Governor Thomas has refused to honor requisition papers of Governor Mount of Indiana for the return of a man by the name of Oxman, wanted on a charge of fraud.

Cripple Creek business men speak highly of the Gazette as a newspaper.

A vein of pure anthracite five feet thick has been struck near Grand Junction at the foot of the Book Cliff mountains.

Articles of incorporation have been filed by the promoters of the Carter museum, the name to be the Colorado Museum of Natural History.

Mine owners in Cripple Creek will probably contest tax levy.

A gun club has been organized in Victor, with a membership of thirty and Mayor Donnelly as its vice president.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

A colony of Mormons from Ashley, Utah, arrived in Grand Junction the 8th inst. and will settle in Bluestone valley to raise sugar beets.

Better prices guaranteed by new management of Grand Junction sugar factory insures better acreage next year.

The senate, after a little routine business, including the swearing in of Charles A. Towne of Minnesota appointed to fill vacancy went into executive session on the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

FOREIGN

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The census returns show Berlin has a population of 1,884,345, compared with 1,677,304 in 1895.

A fire at the arsenal in Cherbourg destroyed several workshops and a number of historic relics, including Napoleon's lance. The damage done is estimated at 2,000,000 francs.

Richard Baker of London, proprietor of the New Queen's hotel on Leicester square, and other hotels, has been declared a bankrupt. His liabilities are estimated at \$650,000.

The czar's condition continues to be satisfactory.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Lloyds' weekly newspaper (London) says it learns that the Duke and Duchess of York will visit the United States on their return journey from Australia via Canada.

The Russian naval attache at Constantinople gave a dinner last night in honor of the officers of the United States battleship Kentucky, now at Smyrna. Many distinguished persons were present.

A landslide occurred at Krogen, Heligoland, yesterday causing an overflow of the river and resulting in a considerable destruction of property.

A fire at Borlange, near Falun, Sweden, has rendered 150 persons homeless and caused damage to the amount of half a million kroner.

A collision occurred between Ovejo and Vacar, Spain, on the railroad from Cordova and Belmez. As a result of the accident seven persons are dead and 12 are suffering from injuries sustained.

The Norwegian government has saved nearly 5,000,000 kroner from the budget. The treasury now holds over 32,000,000 kroner surplus.

A dispatch to the New York World alleges that Queen Victoria's health is rapidly falling. London papers assert that the queen is in her usual health.

Recent heavy rains have caused disastrous floods in French and Belgian provinces.

A special dispatch from The Hague says Holland has no intention to intervene or to arbitrate in the Transvaal trouble.

(From Monday's Daily.)

Four hundred and ninety-five vessels were built and officially numbered in the United States from June 30 to November 30.

A dispatch to London from Johannesburg says the town has been fenced round with barbed wire to prevent the inhabitants getting food to the Boers.

Japanese empire rings with Tokio municipal scandals and government control may pass into feeble hands. Journalists have begun an anti-cruelty crusade growing out of atrocities on Amur river.

In three months past 700 more Japanese and 400 more Chinese have left Hawaii than have entered.

Hawaiian legislature will probably abolish their independence day.

Berlin National Zeitung editorially discusses America as a world power and says the United States are arrayed against Europe economically and politically.

The Roumanian government has broken off negotiations with Standard Oil company for lease of petroleum fields.

A bulletin from Livadia says the czar's condition is greatly improved.

The St. Petersburg Novoye Vremya says the credit for the existing entente between the powers in regard to the Chinese reparations demands belongs to America.

The Netherlands disavows responsibility for letter addressed to Mr. Krueger by the president of the first chamber of the Dutch states general.

Boxers are reported disturbing north

tie-up of the Santa Fe is most complete and that new men cannot easily be obtained.

The sixth annual international six-day bicycle race began at midnight last night at Madison Square Garden, N. Y. At 2 a. m. the riders were bunched with about 40 miles each to the credit. One thousand employees of Accubnet and Hathaway mills at New Bedford, Mass., will strike today.

General H. G. Otis denies that he is in Washington on an office seeking mission as the Los Angeles Times engages all his attention.

German bark Edmund went ashore at Santa Rosa during recent Pacific coast sale.

Henry Douglas, a prominent farmer of Jamestown, Cal., was killed in a runaway accident yesterday.

Mrs. McLean, mother of John W. McLean of the Cincinnati Enquirer, is dead.

Montana's official canvass gives Bryan 37,146, and McKinley 35,335.

California orange growers and shippers fear that they will lose heavily by the Santa Fe strike.

Santa Fe train dispatcher at Los Angeles, Cal., announced all trains on time and strikers places filled west of Albuquerque.

Santa Fe officials claim the backbone of the telegraphers' strike is broken, but much difficulty is experienced in running trains. Some few telegraphers are held at their posts with promises of early advancement.

During a gale on Lake Erie an iron ore barge foundered and eight lives were lost.

Illinois students won the judging competition at the live stock exhibition in Chicago.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Transport Hancock arrived at San Francisco from Manila with about 1,000 bodies of dead soldiers and sailors.

The Burlington has laid down rules governing its South Dakota employees, prohibiting use of tobacco while on duty and requiring all to be vaccinated.

Finley P. Dunne ("Mr. Doolby"), ill of typhoid at Chicago, is getting better.

R. C. Clapp, chairman of the grievance committee of the Order of Railway Trainmen says the telegraphers were not bound by the agreement to give thirty days notice of strike. He claims the Santa Fe broke the agreement first.

Officials of the Santa Fe railroad at Topeka say the strike is ended but Order of Railway Telegraphers say they expect to win, though it may take a long time. Santa Fe shops at Topeka were opened yesterday.

A gas explosion occurred in the new railroad tunnel near Aspen, Wyo. Four men were killed, three were seriously and three slightly wounded.

A convention met at South McAlester, T. T., consisting of delegations from Indiana and Oklahoma territories in the interest of forming a single state from the two territories.

President McKinley last evening pressed the button which formally opened the Territorial exposition at Phoenix, Ariz.

Dave Sullivan of New York got the decision on a foul over Tim Calahan of Philadelphia in the eighteenth round of what was to have been a twenty round bout at Louisville, Ky., before the New Southern Athletic club.

Walter D. Glenn, formerly cashier of the Trades Loan and Building association of Chicago, who disappeared last summer when a charge of being short over \$20,000 in his accounts was hanging over him, was placed in the county jail yesterday, pending trial. Glenn was arrested at Rawlins, Wyo.

A splendid strike is reported by the Elktion management. The vein is said to be six feet across and values average \$500. Two hundred feet of this vein is expected.

Lexington's output for the month of November is (gross) \$3,250. The bulk of this was shipped on the company's account, the iceless being busy with

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

A colony of Mormons from Ashley, Utah, arrived in Grand Junction the 8th inst. and will settle in Bluestone valley to raise sugar beets.

Better prices guaranteed by new management of Grand Junction sugar factory insures better acreage next year.

BEAR BUYERS WHEAT WEATHER

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

William Turner, a young man who has just reached his majority, found, to his surprise, that his 21st birthday brought with it a neat little fortune. He has been employed in a minor capacity in the Alamo hotel for some time and last night he appeared suddenly at the desk and asked to be paid off and be allowed to quit work. The clerk honored his request for his time without question and thought little of it as he supposed young Turner had secured a better job.

Later in the evening, however, he learned that Turner had not quit to take a better position somewhere else, but that he had quit to go back to his home in Raton, N. M., and receive \$10,000 to which he had fallen heir. It appears that a few years ago a relative of young Turner's died and left the boy \$10,000 to be turned over to him when he reached the age of twenty-one. The boy was kept in ignorance of his coming fortune and did not know a thing about it until last night when he received a letter from his folks telling him that the money was his. The letter was evidently intended to reach young Turner on his birthday but it came just a day late as Turner passed the 21st mark on Sunday evening. The young fellow decided that he didn't care to finish out his week at the hotel and decided to quit at once and start for home, and he made application for his time almost as soon as he had finished reading the letter. He is now on his way to New Mexico to get his money.

MR. POMEROY RETURNS

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Mr. J. B. Pomeroy, the well known capitalist and traveler returned on Sunday from his trip abroad. Mr. Pomeroy has been away nearly three months and has been across the pond for a part of the time. He returns in excellent health and improved by his little vacation. It does him good occasionally to get on the Parisian boulevards, for then he comes back to the quieter life at home. Mr. Pomeroy's visit was partly to make some selections of furniture and bric-a-brac for his handsome home, which he is refurbishing since he bought it. He incidentally picked up some good stories, which his friends will enjoy with him along with the pictures and articles of virtue.

THE COURTS

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

There was very little doing in the courts yesterday. It was probate day in the county court and a considerable amount of this business was handled by Judge Hubbard. No suits were tried and none were filed.

In the district court a number of motions, etc. came up. In the case of Sam Strong vs. Charles Zobrist, et al., the motion for an injunction was withdrawn by stipulation and the case will be tried on its merits. It is a suit to recover 75,000 shares of stock that Strong claims to have purchased from Zobrist but which, he alleges, have not been transferred to him. He asked for an injunction to prevent Zobrist from selling the stock at any meeting of the company but the plea for an injunction was withdrawn as stated above.

Water C. Frost has brought suit in

sale was conducted in the treasurer's office and was largely attended. There was some spirited bidding as some very good property was put up. All the property advertised for sale was disposed of and over \$20,000 was realized from the batch.

Colorado City

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Miss Mary Morgan, one of the oldest residents of this city, died at her home Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Stokes expect to leave in a few days for Holton, Kas., where Mr. Stokes has bought a half interest in a hardware store.

Mrs. L. A. Dorac is reported to be quite ill.

Dr. Creighton will move to Cripple Creek where he will open up an office and begin practice.

W. S. Lework passed through the city last week on his way to Salida in the interests of the Columbia Loan company of Denver.

Mr. John R. Watt has returned from Denver where he has been for the past ten days.

Adam Gelger has almost completed the fine residences that he is building on East Fifth street.

Mrs. L. D. Sanlerson has rented rooms in this city and will remain here for some time.

Mr. Leno Dew has resigned his position on the new mill and will go to work on the Portland mill.

The youngest son of Dock Mullis is able to be out after having had a severe case of sickness. Dr. Dooly was the attending physician.

Mrs. Mary Noble will move into her newly completed house about the middle of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Ingraham have moved to Laredo, Texas, where they will make their home in the future.

All the cases of smallpox in this city have been removed to the pest house and will be taken care of there by nurses. The smallpox cases in this city are very light and altogether there are only four.

The funeral of Mrs. Julia Lyons took place from the Catholic church Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The interment was at Fairview cemetery.

Charles Marsh and wife of Cascade are visiting in the city. Mr. Marsh runs the Colorado Midland switch at that place.

Albert Epperson of Hawbert, Park county, is visiting with his parents at Rose, Craigs.

Policeman John Gilliland is not able to be on duty owing to sickness and John Rowan is filling his temporary vacancy.

MARCUS DALY'S BROTHER

Hot Springs, S. D., Dec. 10.—Rev. P. O. Daly, who has been a member of the Soldiers' home of this place for the past four years was reading the biography of the late Marcus Daly yesterday and to his great surprise, discovered that they were brothers. Rev. Dr. Daly knew he had a brother Marcus, but they were separated when very young, the family being poor. He says he had often read of the Mut-

exploit without question. "Scotty" was kind hearted and if he was a dangerous man it was as much because he felt that he had a reputation to sustain as from any evil motive. On Saturday evenings he would marshal his forces from the scenes of the robberies and like offenses of the week for a "good time" in town. This consisted of an endless round of gambling and drinking and whoever was bidden to join in the revelry could only refuse at the risk of his life. One evening I can distinctly remember a young man of some thirty years was invited and participated in the "fun" until the last of a week's earnings had dwindled away. He then arose from the table as if to depart but was ordered to sit still. Drinks were called for and as they were passed a scuffle ensued. The boy escaped into the darkness, closely pursued. Under the cover of the bushes he sought shelter at the door of some friends on the hillside and was concealed beneath a huge dry goods box that served for a work table in the one room that was sitting room, dining and bed room. After a systematic search of all the houses on the way "Scotty's" familiar knock sounded on the door. "Is the old man at home?" came from without. "He went to Bonanza this morning," was the response. "Is there anything you want?" "Only to get warm." They entered and stood for a few moments in the warm glow of the fire within two yards of where the boy was concealed. Then went on again and in the gray of the early morning the boy stole away across the hill by an old foot path to his claim and when he next came to town the incident had been forgotten.

Following that there was an altercation in the saloon one night and three men gave up their lives. Two were shot before they could run and one was followed into a grocery store. This was due to a conflict in mining claims. Then there was to be a yachting party. The rope was secured and so was the victim. The executive spirits took their charge in a wagon and started to find a convenient tree. They found the tree but the victim escaped into the timber and no great effort was made to retain him. He was given a farewell volley of pistol shots.

One morning the people awakened to gaze upon a sure enough tragedy. It seemed, but investigation was disappointing. The figure of a man dangling from the town lamp post proved to be but an effigy of Guiteau who had murdered Garfield's favored president, favored because the town was named for him.

Then the city felt. One night there was a tiny column of flame shooting from the roof of a saloon and in half an hour the town was in flames. Then ensued a fierce battle with the fire, an effort to control it, and when that was found impossible, to save as much as was available of merchandise and household property. Cogs of liquor were rolled from the saloons into the streets and men who were working to extinguish the fire drank freely to keep themselves warm. Soon there was only confusion and excitement, several explosions of giant powder, the sound of falling roofs and crackling timbers and in the dawn of the wintry day, Garfield was only a heap of smoking ruins. There was nothing from which to build another city, people were homeless, the air was piercing and there was nowhere to go. "Scotty" and his gang emigrated and then the doom of the place was sealed. It was never rebuilt and today there are only the relics of the rude log cabins that survived the fire. Garfield has passed into "the serene and yellow leaf" and where, in the years that were, bullets whistled merrily, there is only the low murmur of the stream and the swaying of the trees as they whisper a requiem above the resting place of those who died in the regular on way in "the palmy days" of Garfield. (See also "The

the great supply bills, the legislative executive and judicial appropriation bill was passed by the house in record time today. The bill carries \$31,452,308, and has 13 pages, but there was less than 10 minutes' debate upon it. It required about three hours for the clerk to read the bill. No other business was transacted.

Today, under the rules of the house, belonged to the District of Columbia committee, but owing to the desire of the leaders to proceed with the legislative executive and judicial appropriation bill, district day was postponed until a week from tomorrow. The legislative bill was immediately taken up.

Mr. Bingham of Pennsylvania, who was in charge of the measure, made a preliminary statement of its contents, after which, there being no desire to speak from either side, the bill was read for amendment under the five-minute rule.

Both parties in the recent campaign, Mr. Bingham said, pledged themselves to economy and retrenchment. The pending bill—the first of the big money bill—was a step in that direction.

DEADLY GAS EXPLOSION

Four Killed and Others Injured in a Railroad Tunnel Near Aspen, Wyoming.

Salt Lake, Dec. 10.—A special to the Tribune from Aspen, Wyo., says a disastrous gas explosion occurred today on the new railroad tunnel by which four men lost their lives and several others were injured. The tunnel is being built on the cut off of the Union Pacific Railroad between Aspen and Millard. The explosion was caused by the accumulation of gas. The killed are:

DAVID LAND, Cerdeño, W. Va.
MIKE VOLNIGLE, Joplin, Mo.
MIKE LYNCH, residence unknown.
JOHN SHOENAKER, California.

The injured are:
John Ward, former San Lawrence, Cal.
and Dan Schuff, laborers, not seriously.

Three other laborers were slightly hurt. The coroner's verdict is "unavoidable accident." Twenty-five men were at work at the time of the explosion. It is not known what ignited the gas. Electric lights are used throughout the tunnel.

The accident occurred in the new tunnel which has nearly been completed and there will be no delay to trains.

REVENUE REDUCTION

Republican House Caucus Decided to Stand by the Bill As Now Drawn—Minority Report.

Washington, Dec. 10.—The Republican house caucus on the war revenue reduction bill decided tonight by a large majority to stand by the bill as now drawn and reported by the ways and means committee. There were about 180 members present, and the vote in support of the bill as now framed stood 68 ayes and 22 noes.

The resolution finally adopted was offered by Representative Hoppman of Iowa, and was as follows:

"Resolved, That the recommendations made by the committee on ways and means in house bill No. 1234 are judicious and merit the approval of this conference and we recommend that all Republican members of the house be urged to vote against all amendments and for the passage of the bill."

Two of its resolutions were not before the conference. One was by Representative Pearce of Missouri, and provided for a reduction of the tax on beer from 60 cents a barrel to 50 cents a barrel. Representative Roberts of Massachusetts, moved that the present Terr-

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THE CALIFORNIA OIL FIELDS.

WE are indebted to the Los Angeles Herald for a well engraved map, showing the location of the California oil fields, which have been attracting so much attention of late throughout the United States.

The most noteworthy thing about them is their wide extent. The map shows distinctively developed and producing districts; territory in which development work is progressing; and the location of unalterable sandstones, shales and conglomerates, chiefly tertiary, which, as we understand it, are regarded as good prospecting oil territory. This latter area, indicated on the map by yellow bands, extends in three broad stripes as far north as San Francisco, from which the central one is prolonged almost to the northern boundary of the state. Fifty different areas are shaded in red as indicating districts in which active development and prospecting are going on, and these extend from Humboldt and Shasta counties in the north to San Diego county in the extreme south, and for two-thirds of the width of the state.

The producing districts are shown in red, and have an almost equal extent, though naturally much less in number. They are located in the counties of San Diego, Los Angeles, Orange, Ventura, Kern, Fresno, San Benito, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, San Mateo and Humboldt.

We have not at hand any statistics in regard to the production of the California oil fields, but the existence of producing oil wells through such a large area is sufficient evidence of the great importance of the discoveries, not only to California but to the entire United States. Coming as they do at a time when the thoughts of the nation are turned towards the expansion of our Pacific trade the California oil discoveries will be of immense benefit. Petroleum is a product that is always in demand, and the development of these new wells is bound to have a most beneficial effect upon trade conditions in the Pacific.

Colorado can most heartily congratulate our neighboring state on her good fortune and our people may be assured that the discovery will benefit us also. Anything that helps the Pacific coast helps us, and the development of extensive oil fields in California will add to our markets and give an additional stimulus to our industries of all kinds.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

THE paragraphs of President McKinley's message devoted to the rural free delivery system of the postoffice department are worthy of special attention.

The continued and rapid growth of the postal service is a sure index of the great and increasing business activity of the country. Its most striking new development is the extension of rural free delivery. This has come almost wholly within the last year. At the beginning of the fiscal year 1899-1900 the number of routes in operation was only 391, and most of these had been running less than twelve months. On the 15th of November, 1900, the number had increased to 2,614, reaching into 44 states and territories, and serving a population of 1,801,524. The number of applications now pending and awaiting action nearly equals all those granted up to the present time, and by the close of the current fiscal year about 4,000 routes will have been established, providing for the daily delivery of mails at the scattered homes of about 3,500,000 of rural population.

This service and the isolation of farm life, conduces to good roads and quickens and extends the dissemination of general information. Experience thus

chose as to where would be the most real good to the nation, we are inclined to believe that it would be better policy to get a long with the harbors as they are for a while and let the rivers manage their own mouths and courses for a few years, in order to undertake a comprehensive system of irrigation development in the arid west.

For a beginning, however, we ask no millions, but only a small \$200,000 or \$250,000. We believe, however, that this sum should be largely increased in subsequent years; and that the time ought soon to come when the appropriations for reservoirs and ditches should be as regular a feature of national expenditure as that for rivers and harbors.

THE ARID WEST.

One can any longer deny the existence of brains in the Democratic party. Since the election it appears to have been stunned, and the caucus meeting to take action on the army reorganization bill was conclusive evidence that it is still in a dazed condition.

Now to be stunned or dazed is a proof of the possession of brains, since that is the only organ by which a body or a party could receive the impression of a shock that would reduce it to that condition.

Therefore the Democratic party has brains. If it had not, it would be dancing before the footlights of the national variety show with all the conspicuous abandon of a head clown or emerging from amid the ruins of the political earthquake like a polio parrot with its cry of "never touched me."

If it had not, it would be doing what some of the anti-imperialists are doing, the sulking and the McCoys, and a few others who have not apparently sufficient intelligence to realize that the wheels of national progress have gone over them and left them with other debris by the roadside.

We can, however, afford to be more tolerant of the anti-imperialists since their power to do harm has been so effectively removed from them. We disagree with their ideas as much as we ever did, but the amount of damage they can do is inconsiderable.

SENATE'S RESOLUTION.

REPRESENTATIVE SHAFROTH of this state has introduced a bill into congress appropriating \$1,000,000 for the survey and construction of irrigation reservoirs and ditches in the arid land states. The bill is concise, and its importance as the beginning of a great national system of national irrigation warrants its reproduction in full:

A BILL.

For the construction of reservoirs in the arid land states and for the disposal of the public lands reclaimed thereby.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the geological survey is hereby directed to make accurate surveys of at least four practical reservoir sites and of the irrigating ditches leading to the reservoirs and to the public lands to be irrigated therefrom, in each of the arid land states of the United States, and estimate the cost of the construction and completion of the same as well as the quantity of water which can be stored in each.

Section 2.—That the director of the geological survey shall make a report to the secretary of the interior as to each reservoir and irrigating ditch, showing the survey, cost of construction, quantity of public land in such state which can be irrigated from such reservoir, and the location of the said lands as well as all other facts relative to the practicability of the enterprise.

Section 3.—That upon the filing of such report the secretary of the interior may, in his discretion, withdraw from public entry the lands embraced within the reservoir sites at high water mark, and a strip of ground fifty feet in width bordering on the same, and the land within fifty feet on each side of the centerline of the irrigating ditches to be constructed to accommodate the same.

Contributed by G. H. McClurg, Secretary of the Colorado Springs Chamber of Commerce.

The editor of the Gazette has honored me with the request for an editorial or letter, under the general caption: "What Must Colorado Springs Do to Achieve Her Best Possible Destiny?"

After considering a reflection I am positive that the greatest good would come to our fair city by the enlargement and better protection and conservation of her water supply.

At the recent session in Chicago of the National Irrigation congress, the watershed of the assembly was: "Preserve the Forests and Store the Floods." That is the best motto for the arid region.

Colorado Springs 30 years ago was an arid waste of useless plain—just as it is today, a little space beyond our city's present limits. Early in the history of the town the snows and rains on Pike's Peak were brought through the snow-drifts and glaciers, which soon were transformed, by this magic alchemy, into a livid checker-board of green of grass and only a little of the gray of the plains-space has become the greenest city of the west, and the foremost scenic and health resort of the arid states.

Let us extend our magnificent conquest. Let us store every possible rainfall and snowstorm on Pike's Peak. Let us build more reservoirs—wherever possible for us, so that we may have "water to boot" for a city not only, but for the Colorado Springs present size. This is the only constitutional way for us to secure absolute possession of water; all water in running streams is a ready appropriation—seven times over.

The government has ceded, and to this city on the mountain side, with the belief that we would properly utilize it for reservoir sites. The city has marked out several reservoir sites on the Peak, but is slow to build the reservoirs. The snows and rains regularly continue to fall, and we can secure our own present water storage at a cost of, perhaps, \$150,000. We would then secure from water families we could contract to furnish water for reduction works, power, factories and green gardening (for we would acquire absolute possession of this water by storage), and could produce new, shaded home sites and original pleasure grounds, where now are naught but burned leads and micaceous granite. We have the opportunity to hoar the finest mable treasure of water, and to conduct it to treeless plain and fountainess park. Better than gold, better than Chautauquas, or car-line extensions, for this city, will be the securing for her, beyond all challenge, of the right of litigation, of perfect reservoirs where we now have the possibility of building them.

And why do not the city fathers say the \$15,000 worth of steel pipe bought (and now rotting on the skirts of the ground), to provide against accident or inadequate service of the original, worn out, pipe line from reservoir No. 2 to Lake Moraine? This pipe purchase was wise, if it is to be used; but it cannot easily be laid in "rough ground."

The city owns reservoir sites and should protect them, save them, by building reservoirs. This is the greatest, most important question before our community, today and always.

Now that we have become a city of the first class, we may create a board of public works to take charge of our water works, and to maintain them broadly, vigilantly, and for the future growth of Colorado Springs.

Such a board should consider the appointment of a city forester. Our trees should have the best of care. Trees should be planted to border the reservoirs. Reservoir evaporation in Colorado, where there is no shade, amounts to nearly seven feet per annum. A city forester, with a sufficient body of water at his command, could greatly enhance the beauty and attractiveness of Colorado Springs.

Twenty or more government experts from the departments of irrigation, forestry and agriculture. Would it not be wise to invite these scientific men to visit for a day our reservoirs and reservoir sites and to inspect our complete water system?

Such an excursion would well illustrate the plans of the congress and might draw for a valuable suggestion for our future municipal improvement.

LET THE CITY IMMEDIATELY ISSUE BONDS AND CONSTRUCT RESERVOIRS ON PIKE'S PEAK!

In brief time and short space, I can but mention other benefits for Colorado Springs, which we should erect our strength to accomplish.

Let us tax ourselves for a manual training department for our schools. We are behind our neighbors in this most important work. Many think it more important than a school in the public educational system.

Let us put forth our best endeavors to secure for this city, which should be a city of homes and institutions, the National Elk Home. Will not our physicians and capitalists incorporate and build a national sanatorium, by enlisting aid of the medical profession through the east?

Air, water, sunshine, sky, scenery, accessibility, encourage here the establishment, on broadest and best lines, of an unsurpassed Chautauqua "pro bono publico."

With the parking of streets, let us speak for asphalted streets in the city's center, and sidewalks throughout the business section.

Our parks should be beautified, display fountains in croquet, and summer band concerts continued. It is most desirable, too, that the college reservation be improved.

Street car lines should lead in a city's development, and with the present, new and broader center, we may expect extension of the present system, as well as its improvement. At present, cars run but in four directions, north, east, south and west. The street compass is far from being "boxed."

Our merchants sadly need metropolitan store rooms; more merchant space is stored in cramped space than is pleasing or advantageous for salesmen or customer. Build bigger stores as we are building bigger office buildings. Someday, someone, with keen eyes for business, will provide us with a summer garden and a winter casino on approved continental lines.

At Topeka, O., thirty thousand people have been carried in one day, at 15 cents each for the round trip, via the electric cars, including entrance to pleasure grounds on the lake front, where at least additional charge a reserved seat can be had at a splendid vaudeville entertainment. Why cannot Prospect park and Manitou be so utilized?

With such improvements and attractions Colorado Springs would have 75,000 population in a few years, and four times her present annual horde of 30,000 tourist visitors. We have already grown to be first of Colorado's cities in power of tourist attraction; we can become the strongest lodestone in all the west, for tourists as well as for health seekers and home makers.

By the light of the dawn of a new century, will not some of the great fortunes of this golden region be directed toward the gift of a magnificent public library and art gallery for Colorado Springs, the daughter of Pike's Peak and the mistress of health and of wealth. As the Roman reared his triumphal arch on the bank of the Tiber, or the Greek perpetuated in immortal marble the grace of his day of victory, so the man who gains riches in his state does wisely in returning a portion in such noble gift, or the public we fare and "his private honor."

In order that a city may achieve rapid growth it needs cheap fuel, cheap light, cheap water, moderate taxation, and a sufficient body of water at his command, could greatly enhance the beauty and attractiveness of Colorado Springs.

A DAUGHTER OF THE WEST.

She can climb the steepest places, scale the high cliff's rugged faces, and her fearless broncho races over narrow mountain trails. She will calmly brave all danger; ride with any forest ranger; for to fear she is a stranger; and her spirit never quails. You can see her softly creeping where the elk his guard is keeping, and even though he's swiftly leaping she will drop him in his tracks. She knows just where big bucks wallow; Brain's trail she'll gladly follow over all arid tangled hollow, for her courage never falters.

She can knock a grouse that's winging; and, where tumbling streams are singing you can see her safely bringing a big trout into her net. She knows all the birds and flowers that are found in mountain bowers; she don't mind the snows and showers though they're stinging cold and wet.

She'll endure severe exposure with a stolid, grim composure, in a tent in an enclosure of the forest, and be gay. "Roughing it" will never frighten her; she makes every camp-fire brighter; and, if need be, she's a fighter should grave danger cross her way.

Golf and tennis, hunting, racing, bowling, swimming, coyote-chasing—anything that serves in placing healthful pleasure in her life.

Queen at dinner, dance, reception; void of even small deception; having not the least conception of duplicity and strife.

Bright of eye, and cheeks all glowing; trumpet tresses waving, blowing; genteel, modest garments showing graceful form from head to toes. Gladsome, witty, keen and merry is this dainty western fairy, daughter of the hills and prairie, bringing cheer wherever she goes.

Though of her we proudly boast, sir; and propose a rousing toast, sir. 'Tis for this we love her most, sir—she's a woman, though and through.

With a woman's resolution; free from all the world's pollution, and receiving absolution from suspicion—staunch and true.

As a sweetheart, loyal ever! As a wife, brave, true and clever! As a mother, she will never fail to stand the strongest test.

Do you wonder that we boast, sir; and propose a standing toast, sir, to the girl we love the most, sir—this fair Daughter of the West!

Easily Drowned, Sometimes.

"Hit am berry often de case," remarked Uncle Ephe, "dat de moh tears de less sorrow."

At the Ballet.

Show (looking at the stage)—Isn't it shocking! He (looking at the boxes)—Yes, very.

In the Far West.

"As I understand it," remarked the stranger, as the procession disappeared over the hill, "the coroner's jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes."

"Yes," replied Rattlesnake Pete, "you see he was naturally slow, and so was slower with his gun than the other fellow; which made it very easy to get a quick verdict."

SCISSORED TICKETS.

The boy who graduates from college with some respect left for his father stands a fair chance of winning success in life.—(Somerville Journal).

"I'm getting even with that plumber."

"How?"

"Why, I'm paying his bill as he did the work—a little at a time."—(Detroit Free Press).

"Some fellow said a woman is as old as she looks," said the Cornfed Philosopher, "but it has been my observation that most of 'em are about 20 per cent older."—(Indianapolis Press).

It was the Scottish express, and as it was not due to stop for another six hours, the other nine occupants of the smoker began to get nervous. The tenth passenger, who was sitting in the window corner with a cap pulled over his face groaned again. The kind-hearted old gentleman snoozing opposite unscrewed a flask of cold tea and passed it to his afflicted neighbor. He drank long and eagerly.

"Do you feel better?" asked the giver.

"I do," said he who had groaned.

"What ailed you, any way?"

"Ailed me?"

"Yes, what made you groan so?"

"Groan! Great Scott, man, I was bearing don't notice it. At any rate, don't do it up against me. You see, every once in a while I get to thinking of the fact that I am Henrietta Meekton's husband, and I can't help feeling just a might haughty."—(Washington Star).

it has tended to allay the apprehension that it would be so expensive as to forbid its general adoption or make it a serious burden. Its actual application has shown that it increases postal receipts, and can be accompanied by reductions in other branches of the service, so that the augmented revenues and the accomplished savings together materially reduce the net cost. The evidences which point to these conclusions are presented in detail in the annual report of the postmaster general, which, with its recommendations, is recommended to the consideration of the congress. The full development of this special service, however, requires such a large outlay of money that it should be undertaken only after a careful study and thorough understanding of all that it involves."

The experiment of rural free delivery has been tried in Colorado as well as elsewhere and the results have been satisfactory, and such as to encourage the hope for a very large development of the service in the near future.

While the conditions in some parts of the state are such as to make the problem particularly difficult, and it is doubtful whether a complete system extending to every inhabitant of the state will ever be secured, yet there are other conditions that make the state in limited areas a peculiarly favorable one for the experiment. Colorado to an unusual degree has good weather and good roads, two things that are of greatest importance in rural mail delivery. Our people are of a high degree of average intelligence. They are readers and writers, they are interested in outside events and a large number of them are regular recipients of newspapers and letters from outside the state. The conditions of agriculture under irrigation are such as tend towards the concentration of population, and make it possible to lay out carrier routes that will reach a large number of persons in the shortest time. Our roads and our weather are suitable for bicycle delivery for a great part of the year. In the mining districts also the conditions are suitable for free delivery. In the Cripple Creek district, for instance, the postman ought to be able to reach all the houses which are permanently occupied as residences.

The remarks of the president in regard to the educative results of rural delivery are especially applicable to Colorado, where groups of ranches or mines of sufficient number to warrant free delivery but too few to require a postoffice, are isolated from the rest of the world.

Colorado offers an attractive field for rural delivery extension, and anything the government can do for us along this line will be greatly appreciated by our people.

FOR RIVERS AND HARBORS.

THE annual estimate of the secretary of the treasury for expenditures for rivers and harbors this year is \$33,881,317. From the expenditure of this amount the states of the arid west will not receive one cent's worth of direct benefit, but they will pay their full proportion of it in taxes.

The west does not object to the appropriations. On the contrary, we approve them.

We recognize that they are for the benefit of the country as a whole, and that we share indirectly in the good that comes from them.

The west has been helping to pay the cost of improving the rivers and harbors for a good many years, and it has done so cheerfully.

Now, however, the time has come when we have a little scheme of our own, and we think we are entitled to the same recognition from the tide-water states that we have been giving to their river and harbor bill for so long a time.

Like the river and harbor bill the proposed measure is for the benefit of the country as a whole, although the money is to be expended in one section, and if it was a

the public lands which it is proposed to irrigate from such reservoirs.

Section 4.—That upon the determination by the secretary of the interior that the reservoir and irrigation project is practicable, he shall cause to be let upon proper public notice contracts for the construction of the same. Provided however, that contracts for the construction and completion of reservoirs and the irrigating ditches connected therewith in any one state shall not exceed the sum of one million dollars.

Section 5.—That the following named states shall be considered as arid land states within the meaning of this act, to wit: California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota and North Dakota.

Section 6.—That the sum of thirteen million dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions hereof.

Section 7.—That upon the completion of each irrigation project the lands to be irrigated thereby shall be subject to homestead entry after notice by the secretary of the interior upon the condition that, in addition to the requirements of the homestead act, the entryman on the making of final proof of settlement shall pay to the government the sum of two dollars and fifty cents per acre and each entryman shall be limited to the entry and settlement of eighty acres.

Section 8.—That when the major part of the land intended to be irrigated from each reservoir has been lawfully located upon as aforesaid, the management of the reservoir and irrigating ditches connected with the irrigation project shall be turned over to the said homesteaders, who shall manage and maintain the same either as a body or through a corporation to be formed by them.

Section 9.—That nothing in this act shall be construed as interfering with the laws of the said states concerning irrigation.

Section 10.—That the secretary of the interior is hereby authorized to make such rules and regulations for the purpose of enforcing the provisions hereof as may be just and proper.

It would be nothing short of marvelous if Mr. Shafroth's bill should get through congress at this session in the shape in which it is introduced, but it will at least serve the valuable purpose of a basis of discussion. On the whole the bill appears to be carefully and wisely drawn, though there are some of the provisions that will receive considerable criticism.

The provision for beginning work simultaneously in thirteen different states is an especially good one. The conditions in the various parts of the arid region are wholly different. California is not like Nevada, nor Nevada like Utah, nor Utah like Colorado, nor Colorado like Kansas, and each of these is different from Montana or Arizona.

The fixing of a uniform price at which the land is to be sold, regardless of the nearness of markets, the cost of reservoir building, the available area or any other conditions, is of doubtful expediency, but it is not easy to find a more satisfactory practicable arrangement.

The Shafroth bill is a measure of great national importance. It should be most carefully considered in committee, and in the house it should receive the unanimous support of all western congressmen, and of every friend of the west and every advocate of the progress and welfare of the nation.

The Vest amendment to the ship subsidy bill has one merit, at least. It will afford a test of the free trade sentiment in congress. To build up American shipping by breaking down protection to American shipbuilders is peculiarly a Democratic idea, and it will be interesting to note how many members of that party cling to the anti-Cleveland paramount issue.

Governor Beckham's plurality as officially reported is 3,639. But no one will ever know what the actual vote was, received.

Spring, her streets, home grounds and par would be well earned.

Next July when the national irrigation in Colorado Springs there will be w

FROM THE PRESS

The Popular Vote.

(New York Mail and Express.) Official returns of the popular vote by states in the last presidential election are not complete, but the canvass of ballots has been reported in so many that it is now necessary to rely upon estimates only in California, Michigan, and Texas. In these states, moreover, the official returns will not differ more than a few hundred from the present estimates. The total official count of all the states will not vary materially from the totals that can now be computed.

These figures afford the basis for some interesting deductions. They will be scanned with analytical scrutiny by party leaders, and lessons will be drawn for guidance in future campaigns. The combined Republican and Democratic vote this year was 13,675,651. This, with the votes for Arthur and Hayes, ought to yield an aggregate popular vote in the United States of nearly 15,000,000, but this figure can only be roughly guessed until the returns of the lesser parties are completed.

The most impressive feature of these figures is that the total vote for Bryan in 1896 is 5,538 less than the Bryan vote in 1892. That Bryan should have polled actually fewer votes this year than he received four years ago, despite the increase in population, the greater number of voters and the return to the Democratic party of a percentage of those who voted for Palmer and Buckner in 1892, reveals most forcibly the weakness of Bryan as a presidential candidate.

His failure to hold even his own in the popular vote will impress the minds of party leaders, Democrats, Populists, Silver Republicans and Fusionists, with the practical necessity of Bryan's retirement. No party, by whatever name it may be called, or how many factions it may enlist, can afford to attack a candidate who runs behind his own record. The lesson of this showing is a more emphatic and humiliating to Bryan, because in his very endeavor to gain in popular strength he spent four years of uninterrupted, energetic work, making addresses in all parts of the country, contriving public receptions and demonstrations everywhere, improving the party organization, writing articles in every magazine and journal that would pay for them.

In contrast with this Bryan's loss of 57,338 votes in four years, is the Republican increase in its total vote of 138,427 over 1892. This remarkable increase makes McKinley's majority over Bryan 847,819, against 601,551 in 1892. Four years ago McKinley's plurality over all other candidates was 286,723. That plurality this year can be only estimated as yet, but it undoubtedly will be largely increased.

Comparisons by states will furnish the text for frequent reference during the coming four years. It is noticeable that in only four states passed as southern, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and West Virginia, did the Democrats increase their vote over 1892. Nevertheless, the Republicans carried five of these four. In every other southern state the vote for Bryan was smaller in 1896. The state of Mississippi, James, Arkansas, shows the "port

SPLENDID STOCK IN THE CRIPPLE CREEK DISTRICT

New Discoveries South, East and West are Increasing the Productive Area of the District.

INTERVIEW WITH GENERAL MANAGER F. M. WOODS

The Talk Freely of the Vast Treasures of the Woods Investment Company--The Most Favorable Appraisals of the Past Week Reviewed--ANACONDA, GOLD COIN, PORTLAND AND OTHERS.

From almost every direction in the Cripple Creek district comes the news of continued improvement and the brightest of prospects for the future. During the past week the mining world has been agog with favorable reports of all kinds--some of which have a most important bearing upon the future prosperity of Colorado's great gold camp.

The week winds up with the very acceptable information that the long pending Jack Pot-Nugget-Doctor-Ingham consolidation is all but consummated. This was emphasized on yesterday's market when the stocks in those companies interested in the consolidation all made substantial advances. The ultimate consummation of this consolidation is of the utmost importance as it does away with a mass of threatening litigation which might have lasted for years, but which with its removal, makes possible again steady production from four properties among which three have always made a steady output and two of which have earned large profits which have been distributed among their owners.

ANACONDA ORE AT ONE THOUSAND FEET.

On Friday came the news of the big and important strike deep down in the Anaconda property, a report which has since been fully verified. The ore was opened up at a depth of 1,000 feet from the surface and the body is found to be big and rich. The importance of this to the camp in general and to Gold Hill in particular, cannot be overestimated. The new management of the company, which was also responsible for its reorganization, is to be congratulated upon the speedy and successful result of the vigorous development work undertaken which will justify all the Gold Hill mines in going deep with the reasonable assurance of finding ore there in good quantity and of good quality.

ORE TO THE NORTH, EAST AND SOUTH.

Northeast of the producing area the importance of the strike in the Sedan must not be underestimated. It is possibly true that no permanent ore body can yet be claimed but considering the location of the property and the showing made it shows at least that the possible limits of Cripple Creek's producing area have not yet been discovered. To the south we are cheered with the news of the extremely favorable showing in the territory owned by the Cripple Creek Gold Exploration company. In the old workings considerable sylvanite ore was encountered in the vein and the showing was sufficiently good for such a conservative management as that of the Woods Investment company to decide upon further exploration for permanent

only adds to the many successes of the week.

INTERVIEW WITH FRANK M. WOODS.

A representative of the Gazette was fortunate enough to have some few minutes' conversation with Mr. Frank M. Woods, the general manager for the Woods Investment company's enormous mining interests in the Cripple Creek district. He spoke most enthusiastically of the splendid showing being made in almost the entire district. Mr. Woods answered briefly, but with the utmost frankness, the numerous questions put to him. Speaking of the Wild Horse, on Bull Hill, which is one of the numerous properties of the Consolidated Gold Mines company, he stated that they had opened up there an enormous body of low grade ore. The stop in the mine is 22 feet wide and all of this is shipped to the reduction plant. During the past week production has been curtailed to a certain extent as the property is being thoroughly and extensively timbered, the stop now being built up with square sets. The original Wild Horse shaft is being used by the Bull Hill Consolidated company for the development of some of its property adjoining Wild Horse operations are being carried on through the new main shaft to the east, which is now down 500 feet.

MORNING GLORY SHIPMENTS.

From the Morning Glory ore is being produced and shipped. The property is looking well and there is now no doubt but that the vein opened up in the Woods' shaft is an extension of the old Vancouver claim. Opened up a year or two ago several hundred feet distant and it produced from the surface. Several sets of assays are working on the properties of the Battle Mountain Consolidated company and at least three of them are shipping with fair regularity. The Gold Knob also continues to show up well and deeper workings are contemplated.

THE GREAT GOLD COIN LINE.

The Gold Coin is as great as ever, the big vein is opened up on the eighth and ninth levels and besides this the parallel vein opened up between 200 and 300 feet to the east in Little Montana ground is also making a big producer. This vein has been exploited to a considerable extent at a depth of about 400 feet from the surface and the shoot is found to be over 250 feet in length. To the south the limits of this ore body has been encountered, but the face of the drift to the north is still in ore. Crosscutting for this vein from the eighth level is now in progress and the dike which runs along with it has been encountered. It is thought that the vein will be entered in a few days.

The Economic Extraction company's mill, which is connected with the Gold Coin mine by a tunnel run through Squaw Mountain, continues to work successfully and is now treating about 125 tons of ore per day.

the nature of the trust company, to which had been assigned the franchise granted last spring, notifying the city officials that it would carry out the terms of the contract and be ready to furnish light by the first of the year. Although it is now too late for a new plant to be put in, and the contract expressly calls for this, it is not considered safe for the city council to grant a new contract for the lighting of the city before January 1, and the matter will be allowed to rest until that time. At present it seems every way likely that at once after the first of the year the consumer's company will be formally organized, will procure from the city a franchise and contract for city lighting, and will have a new plant in operation in the shortest possible time.

The Federal Building.

Considerable station is felt by local business men over the prospects that at last Leadville will have a federal building. Two years ago an appropriation of \$50,000 was made by congress for this purpose, but the supervising architect at Washington recommended that an additional \$75,000 would be necessary for this purpose, and no steps were ever taken further than advertising for ground for the new building. In the bill introduced in the present congress for appropriations for the current year \$25,000 is given for Leadville's public building, and it is understood that the total amount for the structure will be over \$100,000.

Gold, Best Widened.

The progress of development work on the property of the Gold Bug Mining company, located in the upper Arkansas valley, near English gulch, is being watched with much interest by local mining men, who believe that the Leadville gold belt, on which are located the Little Jonny, Penn, Dolly B. and numerous other pay mines, extends to the northwest across the Arkansas valley and on into the Tennessee Pass country. Mr. W. P. Dewey has put down a shaft 200 feet or this property and recently a diamond core drill, has been in operation in the bottom of this shaft. For over 400 feet the drill has gone down through a quartz format on all of which shows value of from \$12 to \$15 per ton in gold. In fact the entire mountain appears to be a mammoth milling proposition that gives promise of producing millions of dollars of the precious metal. The drill hole will be put down through the formation. Recently Mr. Dewey has been having tests made upon this ore and the result will be the installation of a 100-stamp mill and cyaniding plant for the treatment of the immense reserves exposed in the mine. Should the mill prove a success, which there is no reason to question, a great impetus will be added to mining in that section and Leadville will be the gainer.

THE COURT OF APPEALS.

The court of appeals in Denver yesterday upheld the decision of the local district court in the case of James F. Burns, James Doyle, W. S. Stratton and John Harman versus Alexander D. Mackey.

When the case first came up Mackey alleged that in 1911 he conveyed to the Portland Gold Mining company, the Queen of the Hills, Hidden Treasure and other lodes for \$21,000 cash and 150,000 shares of Portland stock. To reimburse themselves, he alleged that the four directors named in the complaint, voted to themselves 704,000 shares of the stock at 12 1/2 cents a share. Mackey challenged the validity of that transaction, and asked that the stock should be returned to the treasury of the company and that he should receive his share of six dividends upon the stock.

In affirming the decision of the district court, Judge Wilson of the court of appeals said that the transaction



I was once fully persuaded that nature had cut me out for a frontiersman; that my mission in life was to stand guard in a buckskin suit, with fringe on it, over the homestead of the settler; to carry the flag of my country amid Indians and grizzlies into the wide recesses of the unrodden west; and that sort of thing, but an expedition I made a good many years ago to Jim Bonnie's ranch in western Colorado convinced me that I had mistaken my vocation and that my proper sphere of action lay in the immediate vicinity of the briny Atlantic. It was in the early seventies, and I was 20 years old when I made this instructive trip. The Colorado of that time was a very different place from the Colorado of today. The little narrow gauge railroad had not yet pierced the deep gorges, or climbed the lofty passes which barred its way to the Pacific; the polo pony had not yet ousted his poor relation, the feline broncho, from the streets of Colorado Springs; nor had the humble farm wagon yet drawn aside to make way for the blattin four-in-hand. In fact to most of those people who had heard of it at all, Colorado was a more than a name.

It was in a wild part of this wild region after a tedious railway journey, a harrowing drive in a Concord coach and four distressful hours in a jolting buckboard, that I found myself one autumn evening shaking hands with Jim, and being conducted by him over the threshold of his adobe shanty. A hearty, though greasy, subterranean bacon and potatoes and coffee without milk, and a sound nap in a bed without sheets restored my shattered frame, and I awoke next morning refreshed and eager to begin my career without delay.

Very early in my career, however, there dawned upon me a suspicion that something was lacking in my "make up" for the character I had expected to assume. For instance, I appeared to be a part of the business of a pioneer to ride about upon horses, which had evidently been born crazy and grown worse with advancing years, but when Jim invited me to climb upon one of those ramping, raging beasts, I promptly declined, with thanks, whereupon Jim laughed. Very well, I do not profess to be a hero; I have too much sense; I prefer to be an ordinary person. As I consistently declined to mount any of these delicious quadrupeds, it would hardly be a misnomer to call them beasts, for they seldom make legitimate use of more than two feet at a time. Jim allotted me for my own especial use a horse, which, he said, was a hundred years old; a statement I disbelieved myself, though the horse certainly looked it. His knees bent out and his ears bent in and his back was a hump, as the Great Trilobyte said, "He was known as 'the bald-faced bug' and I have a very grateful remembrance of him. He never threw me off but once, when he went to sleep and fell down, and he bore me safely out of a very unpleasant predicament on one occasion, of which I will tell in due time.

Among other trifles, which tended to confirm my suspicion of my unfitness for the life of the frontiersman was the fact that the "bump of locality" seemed to have been left out of my system. I was always getting lost. Many a time I should have been obliged to spend the night in the open if it had not been for the bald-faced bug. He could find his way home from anywhere with both eyes shut. If he was at antique he had the wisdom of his years.

But what finally convinced my un-

south has been opened and is now entering upon its most brilliant period of exploitation. The same may be said of the Pacific Douglas spruce and redwood industry.

The land and forest resources of our country have seemed so inexhaustible that their value has been held rather lightly considering their ultimate importance and though systematic effort has been attempted to the end of forest preservation it is plain that there is yet much work to be done. No great public undertaking is ever carried on to a useful extent unless public sentiment is at the back of it and hence too much attention cannot be paid to the development of public thought for this subject in our own section. The subject is not one which stirs to enthusiasm but the influence of proper attention of the public mind to it may not be overestimated. Sixty years is a short margin and tree culture should have intelligent popular action.

Kitchener Takes Sherman's Way.
(New York Press.)

Sherman's way in Georgia is the way for Kitchener in the Transvaal, and, of course, he will follow it closely now that supreme command and a supreme contempt for amateur opinion give him a free hand. When the veldt is left as that a "crow flying over it will have to carry his rations" the Boers will stop fighting, and probably not before. It was not a paradox that the great commander who made in modern times the most ruthless application of this method of dealing with a stubborn enemy was of professional soldiers the one who most detested war. He said that it was "hell"; he sternly reprehended those who brought it on. But when it was on he knew that the humanest way was the most thorough way--by the total destruction of the enemy's subsistence. This was called "robbery" and "making war on women and children," and Mr. Davis wanted England to "intervene" on account of it; then, as Mr. Kruger wants France to "intervene" now. One generation of Georgians cursed the general's name, but most other generations will join in the verdict of history, which has approved his method of putting the tortured monster of rebellion out of its misery.

War is surgery, resorted to when the medications of compromise by legislation or treaty have failed. Such is as peculiarly the case in the late South African republic as it was in the late southern confederacy. When the knife is out he would be a sorry malpractitioner who in order to spare the patient's feelings, failed to cut deep to the root of every trace of taint. Such a one Kitchener will not be. His humanitarian will appear in sparing South Africa the horrors of a protracted race war by guerrilla methods as it appeared in ending in the Sudan the horrors of a protracted barbarian domination.

Martyrdom.

"Would that I might die for these cherished principles!" cried the young Agrarian, with emotion.

Ab, the blood of youth was ardent in his veins.

"Then go," exclaimed the Old Agrarian, huskily, for he loved his son, "and blow out the gas in some New York hotel!"

That they were sincere, earnest men was attested by their dialect, which was faultlessly correct, according to the best usage of the leading magazines. (Detroit Journal.)

A well-dressed, rotund and kindly appearing old gentleman happened to pass by a vacant lot on North Twenty-fourth street while a lot of small boys were engaged in playing a match game of baseball. It was a game between the Park street Bohemians and the Blando street Geewhillsers for the championship of the election precinct, and a warm game it was.

The old gentleman watched the game with great interest, and applauded every good play.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT

Postmaster General Smith Submits Annual Report.

THE RURAL FREE DELIVERY

Commenced and Its Benefits Enlarged Upon--Postmasters Pay Twelve Millions Too Little.

Washington, Dec. 9.--Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith has submitted his annual report to the president. In it the financial operations of the department for the last fiscal year are shown briefly in the following statement of revenues and expenditures.

Ordinary postal revenue, \$100,899,433; receipts from money order business, \$1,455,145. Total receipts from all sources, \$102,354,578; total expenditures for the year, \$107,740,267; excess of expenditures over receipts, \$5,385,689.

The deficit for the year 1899-1900 is shown to be \$1,225,088 less than the previous year.

The estimated postal revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, is \$116,633,042, and the estimated expenditures \$121,276,349, leaving a probable deficiency of \$4,643,307.

Rural Free Delivery.

Rural free delivery, the report says, has proved to be "the most salient, significant and far-reaching feature of postal development."

Besides swelling the postal receipts the value of farms is enhanced, through the necessity for good roads and the opportunity afforded the farmer to keep abreast of the times by being put in closer communication with the outside world. The isolation and monotony which has been the bane of country life is sensibly mitigated through the effect of rural free delivery in placing the farm within daily range of the intellectual and commercial activity of the world. The farmer is also given cause to feel that he shares the governmental advantages of the townsman which stimulates his loyalty and patriotism.

With all these results clearly indicated by the experiment as thus far tried," says the postmaster general, "rural free delivery is plainly here to stay."

Of the 21,000,000 of people scattered over 3,000,000 square miles of territory to whose doors it is the task of the government to arrange to carry the mails through rural free delivery, Postmaster General Smith says that by the end of the current fiscal year one-sixth of them shall have been served, and 4,300 routes in operation. The net annual cost of a complete rural free delivery system is estimated at \$13,782,224. On this point, the report says: "It will hardly be disputed that the great result of carrying the postoffice to every home, if it can be accomplished, at such comparatively small cost, is an object well worth undertaking."

wrong, the right can be established without the slightest additional burden the appeal becomes irresistible.

The effort to eradicate the abuse of the postal provisions for second class mail matter, the postmaster general says, is not made in order "to change the policy of the present law or to abridge the privilege it confers upon the regular and legitimate publications for the dissemination of public intelligence." But, instead, says the report, "it is only sought to cut off the abuses which the law never contemplated and which have crept in through the ambiguity of its provisions or the doubtful interpretations that have opened a wide door for wrongful entries. It is aimed at the serial paper-covered books, at the private house organs, at the spurious trade journals and sheets of an exclusive advertising character; at bulk distribution which is falsely called subscription and at the repeated turn and overturn by crows agents of unsold periodicals. There is no objection to serving these purely private enterprises through the mails, but there is no reason why the government should carry them at the second class rate of a cent a pound, involving a dead loss to it of millions of dollars a year when other articles of the same kind rightfully pay the third class rate of 3 cents a pound."

The Cuban Frauds.

The postmaster general says some advance has been made in wiping out the abuse above referred to. The report says that in the postal service in the new islands possessions of the United States has been materially advanced and strengthened. "Unfortunately," says the report, speaking of Cuba, "its administration was stained for a time by frauds and peculations of the most shameful character. But this was the crime of the agents and not any fault of the system. The system was such that the frauds and peculations could not have been committed by any one official, however dishonest. They were made possible only through the collusion of officers who should have had a check on each other and who entered into a conspiracy by which the safeguards dependent on a careful plan of checks were thrown down."

When the facts were brought to light immediate action was taken to right the wrongs and arraign the wrongdoers. The offense of those implicated was more than infidelity to the confidence reposed in them and more than ordinary malfeasance in office. Its turpitude was enhanced by the fact that it was the betrayal of a trust held for a

workings which are now being opened up.
BEACON HILL'S FINE SHOWING.
South and west we have in the Gold Dollar company's property one of the most brilliant successes of recent day developments in the entire district. Beacon hill always known to contain considerable bodies, is now doing better and from present appearance much of its richness seems to be centered within the boundaries of the properties owned by the Gold Dollar Co. Mabel M. adjoining is reported to be doing splendidly and there are many other properties on the hill, the outlook for which is most flattering.

SPLENDID CONDITION OF ELKTON.
Elkton's splendid condition is nothing new. It seems to have improved steadily since the consolidation with the Tornado and Raven companies. The discovery of the continuation of the rich ore bodies at a depth of 300 feet from the surface stands out as one of the important events in Cripple Creek's history of 1900. In another column the Gazette tells of the discovery of a tremendously rich shoot of ore within the rich ore in the lower workings and it

Glancing away from the Woods' interest and taking but a very brief view of the many prominent mines of the camp there is much else than has already been noted which adds to the extremely bright outlook at the present time. First and foremost is the great Portland, with its miles and miles of development work and its millions and millions of dollars' worth of ore in sight. Running into Battle mountain the ore bodies have been cut at a depth of 1,400 feet from the surface and are showing up as big and rich as ever, with individual stories worth more than the total capitalization of the company. Last Dollar, of which we hear but little, is reported to be doing splendidly at a depth of 1,000 feet and the Golden Cycle is another property about which little is said but the little is very good. The increased size and good average value of the Vindicator ore bodies at depth is an open secret, if secret it be, and Stratton's Independence, with 2,700,000 in sight, is a great mine still in spite of past rather management and bear raids.
There are a host of other properties which might receive favorable mention, but enough has been said to give an idea of the bright future in store.

LEADVILLE APPEALS
Noted at 4:40 P.M. & Set. Set. at
By Agreement.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING QUESTIONS
Federal Building Now Seems a Probability — Bounds of Gold Belt Widening.

Special to the Gazette.
Leadville, Dec. 10.—A mining suit which involved a one-sixth interest in one of the principal mines of this district and which has attracted quite widespread attention has just been settled by agreement and the decree signed by Judge Hallert in the United States district court. By the decree Amos W. Gilbert is declared a one-sixth owner in the Ballard mine, situated on Grecco hill and adjoining the Penn. President and other valuable properties.
In 1897 the Ballard mine was sold to Peter B. Turnbull, Joseph Golob, John Kosos and Mathew Golob and active development work commenced. A number of years previous to this C. F. Gilbert had purchased an interest in this property and had later bequeathed it to his brother. When the sale was made to the parties mentioned above, C. F. Gilbert joined with others in conveying his interest to the defendants in the suit just settled. A comparatively small amount of work opened up a rich mine, and then it was found that C. F. Gilbert had no interest to deed away, but that Amos W. Gilbert was the rightful owner, and this party at once began suit to recover the interest claimed as his own and an accounting for the ore already removed. Fraud and collusion between the Gilberts was set up in the answer to the complaint, but the defendants in the suit evidently

came to the conclusion that they did not have a fighting chance, for the settlement gives A. W. Gilbert practically all he asked. In 1897 the purchase price paid for this property was only \$20,000; since then over \$100,000 in ore has been removed from this ground, and \$200,000 would probably be a conservative estimate of the value of the four acres of land contained in the Ballard claim.

Electric Light Question.
With the beginning of the new century it will probably be definitely known whether or not Leadville is to have a new electric light plant or not. For some time past there has been considerable dissatisfaction among the business men with the rates charged by the present company and last spring a franchise was granted to Gilbert Wilkes of Denver for a new plant. This franchise carried with it a 15 years' contract for the lighting of the city and provided for the installation of a complete new plant, for a material reduction of the charge for lighting for individual consumers, and a forfeiture of the franchise and contract if the new company combined with any other parties then furnishing electricity or gas for light or fuel. A short time later the existing gas and electric companies combined, and Mr. Wilkes, to whom the new franchise had been granted, became the manager of the combination, his franchise being assigned to a trust company. Before this, however, a bond of \$10,000 had been given for the faithful performance of the contract, which provided for the new plant to be furnishing light and power to the city by January 1, 1901.

When it became apparent that there was no intention on the part of Mr. Wilkes to carry out his agreement with the city, the matter of the forming of a consumer's company was taken up by the board of trade and thoroughly discussed. Through a committee an understanding was arrived at with the city council by which the new company was to have a contract and franchise on practically the same terms as that granted to Gilbert Wilkes in case the terms of the former contract were not carried out. Subscriptions for stock were received by the secretary of the board of trade and in a short time the entire \$75,000, at which point the capital stock of the new company was set, was subscribed for by the principal consumers of the city, thus insuring success to the enterprise.
This was the point reached at the first of the present month when an entirely unexpected factor appeared in

was without a trace of illegality; that the act was not only for the benefit of the company, and that by it the company was rescued at a time of need and made more valuable to its stockholders. Moreover, he stated, the stockholders had ratified and approved of the acts of the directors, which would remove any doubts as to the legality of their actions.

THE ORPHAN CASE
The hearing of the application for an injunction against Nelson B. Williams et al., in the Orphan mix-up, has been set for Friday morning in the district court before Judge Stinson. It was first stated that the hearing would be given yesterday, but the court afterwards ordered it for Friday, Dec. 14.

At that time the plaintiffs will have to show reason why the defendants should be enjoined from taking any action in the disposition of the Orphan properties, and the defendants will have to show why the temporary injunction should be dissolved. As matters stand at the present time, W. H. Spurgeon, who was given the bond and lease on the properties, is tied up so that he cannot even commence the preliminary work on the claims; but it is not improbable that even though the injunction be extended, as it applies to the Orphan Gold and Orphan Bell companies, it will be dissolved so far as Mr. Spurgeon is concerned. The objection to the granting of the bond and lease is not so much on account of the terms with Mr. Spurgeon, as with the share which the two companies are to have in the royalties. In the bond, and in the new company in case the bond is not taken up.

A lessee who wants to go to work and put down a 900-foot shaft during the life of his lease is not found every day, and probably the plaintiffs are satisfied with that arrangement, but what they are objecting to is the recognition which is given to the Orphan Bell company where they believe them to have no rights.

JACK POT WILL NOT BE ANNULATED

In the event of a successful termination of the consolidation of several properties on Raven hill, including the property of the Jack Pot company, this corporation will still maintain a very prosperous existence as it is the owner of the Iron Master claim on Gold hill which will not go into the consolidation. It is probably the realization of this fact that caused the stock to make such a splendid advance yesterday, assisted by the rumors to the effect that this Gold hill claim has a good chance of getting some very good ore body, as it is very near to the strike which has just been made on the Anaconda. Some work has been done on the claim, but no success has ever followed it, and at the present time the claim is not being worked.

PROMISING ORE ON THE REPUBLIC

The lessees of the Lester W. claim of the Republic Gold Mining company report that their ore which has just been opened at a depth of 100 feet from the surface is looking even more promising than it did at first. Their pay streak is now 10 inches in width, and is of a very good smelting grade. The property is located on Beacon hill where so many promising strikes have been made in the past few weeks.

pictures into irreversible certainty was an incident which occurred when I had been on the ranch about a month.
One morning Jim, who had returned the night before from some outlying cow camp, announced that he had made arrangements to go off into the range for a few days' hunting and he invited me to go too. I had heard so many stories of encounters with bears and lions—as they call the puma—that I felt some natural distrust about venturing into their neighborhood (I suspect now, though I did not then, that these gory "recollections" were produced and furnished up; very much furnished up, for my particular benefit,) but Jim, laughing as usual, said, "I might take a shot gun and confine myself to potting grouse and jack rabbits and other things that would not bite and were not of a revengeful nature, and as he added that I could be useful in 'hiding down' the camp while he and 'Crumbled' Smith did the hunting, I decided to go.
"Crumbled" Smith, I found, was an old hunter who had obtained that distinguishing title from having been once embraced by a bear, to the grievous disarrangement of his anatomy, and Jim had appointed to meet him at a certain spot in the Horseshoe pass early next morning.

So after dinner, we started—Jim on a horse of ordinary sobriety for once and... of course, on "the bald-faced plug"—with all our "traps" strung about us, the most conspicuous item being a glittering tin coffee-pot, into which were put the spoons and forks, and which was hung under the chin of my long-suffering charger, like a discordant cow-bell. We trotted some ten miles across the valley (to the music of the coffee-pot) and then turned off into the foot hills of the Tidy range. About 4 o'clock Jim, who was riding in front of me, ejected some fresh deer racks crossing the trail, so he proposed that we camp at once, instead of an hour later as we had intended, and that while he went off after the deer I should collect firewood, cut a lot of pine boughs for the beds and "fix up" the camp generally.

Accordingly, after selecting a camping place about a hundred yards from the trail, Jim took his rifle and set off after the deer, while I unsaddled and picketed out the horses and proceeded to follow my other instructions.

Jim had been gone two hours, perhaps, and I had collected a cord or two of wood and about a wagon load of pine boughs and was sitting by the little fire I had started, drowsily listening to the silence—a silence so profound and absolute that it actually seemed to "bear down" upon me when I was startled into wakefulness by the sudden utter of a horse's hoofs and in another moment a man, riding at a gallop came in view around a bend in the trail. As soon as he caught a sight of me he turned up the hill to where I stood and there pulled up his panting horse.

"What are you doing here, mister?" he said, mopping the perspiration from his forehead with his soft sombrero. I explained the situation, mentioning that Mr. Bemis was at that moment off after some deer.

"Dye mean Jim Bemis of the San Jose?" he asked.

"Yes," I replied.
"Well, see here," he continued, shaking his finger at me impressively. "You tell Jim Bemis as soon as ever he gets back, that I told you—my name's Tom Carter, no more, no less, you tell him that Tom Carter left a message for him that he'd better get right out of here, and make tracks for some mighty sudden. Tell him the Res is out. They've headed the way and may be ed. They've raided Baldy Martin's place, and killed the old man, and they're heading this way and may be here any time. Say?"

Written for
the Gazette

COLORADO ZEPHYRS

By
F. E. Lusk

—N mountainous countries in various parts of the world, there is observed the phenomenon of a wind of surprising warmth and dryness, blowing down the mountain slopes with greater or less vehemence, and, with a seeming contradiction of nature, bringing the temperature of summer from alpine snowfields. In Switzerland such a wind has long been known under the name of foehn, and people were wont to explain its anomalous warmth by the supposition that it came aloft across the Mediterranean from the African deserts. The students of natural science, however, of so many of whom Switzerland is the mother, were not content to follow any opinion of this nature to pass for truth without examination, and a little investigation proved that the plausibility of this particular theory was its sole recommendation. The heat of the foehn was never brought from the Sahara, it originated in Switzerland. It was found to be capable of full explanation, and

when this was given, parallel phenomena were presently recognized or discovered in almost all the mountainous districts of the earth. In the Rocky mountains, the chinook is a wind of this character. The term originates in the extreme northwest, near or beyond the boundary of British America; but the dry warm wind which it designates is observed along the range about as far south as the southern line of Colorado. Its qualities admit of the explanation which the Swiss meteorologists have given to those of the foehn. To appreciate these we must remember that when the movement of the air forces a volume of it up a slope it expands in the diminishing barometric pressure and is in consequence chilled. If it be dry air, it passes at a low temperature over the mountain barrier, and regains in descending the further side as much warmth as it lost, so being at the foot neither warmer nor colder than winds from other directions. But if when it was traversing the upward slope it was loaded with moisture, it deposits this as it ascends, and enough latent heat is evolved to keep the mass almost as

warm at the summit of the pass as when it left the valley. In ascending, it now adds to this heat all the result of compression, so that on reaching the leeward valley it is not only warm, and exhibits such an appetite for moisture as to win the name of "snow-eater," being capable of removing from the ground a thick covering of snow in the course of a few hours. In the foregoing sketch of its career, nothing is said of the speed attained by the foehn or chinook, but it is evident that the qualities of warmth and dryness will be conspicuous only in a rapid wind, because a sluggish current would lose them in its course by acquiring the temperature and humidity of the surrounding air. Hence a notable chinook is always a strong wind, but it owes its strength to causes independent of those which have been invoked to explain its warmth. Such a cause is afforded by the great rotating storms, hundreds of miles in diameter, which drift successively over the country, from west to east all through the year, though more numerous in the winter, and are designated on the weather maps by the word

"Low." Such storms are correctly designated as "cyclonic," though the word "cyclone," as applied by the newspapers, those great formers of the public vocabulary, almost always is employed when the right word would be "tornado." In a cyclonic storm (north of the equator), the wind always blows toward some point to the right of the center, consequently when the center is to the north of us, a circulation across the mountains from west to east is produced. The notable western which Colorado Springs has lately experienced was in many respects a typical chinook. It was certainly not a "cyclone" in the popular sense; and the writer who should apply the name to it, meaning to class it with tornadoes, would commit a double error. It continued to blow for hours from the west, whereas a tornado, or whirlwind, would have blown at the same instant, at points within the area of the city, from all quarters of the horizon, and in a few minutes of its passage over a given spot, would have laid prostrate by a sudden stroke the trees which our gaze upreared by hours of serene, ham-

mering and awaying. The reported velocity of eighty-five miles an hour almost justifies—possibly quite justifies—the name of hurricane, though we must remember that at our altitude a gale of a given velocity loses twenty percent of the momentum it would have at sea-level, by reason of the lightness of the air. In the particular instance of the late gale, or hurricane, a few special considerations occur, in modification or extension of the general doctrine of the foehn. First, it appears probable by the weather map that the great cyclonic storm within which our disturbance occurred was a local phenomenon, had its center not to the north of us, but hundreds of miles to the east; while that which was at our north was the center of a "secondary." These accessories, attached to the great storm like a forming planet in a great sun-developing nebula, but with slow change of place, are frequently responsible for the heaviest rain falls; although, as in this instance, they affect a limited area compared with that covered by the primary storm. Secondly, in accounting for the

warmth of a chinook at this place, we may remember that we only need a supply of dry air at the summit of the pass, which shall be unusually warm for that altitude. In Switzerland this unusual warmth is probably always gained, as above stated, by the liberation of latent heat due to the deposit of rain or snow in the course of a preceding ascent. Here, it is possible that insolation during a clear calm period of several days, during which the air lay over an elevated plateau, like the Santa Park, may have much to do with the result. Lastly, we ought to recognize the effect of local configuration not only in guiding the descending streams of air over the mountain slopes, but in converging and confining them, thus adding much to their intensity. It seems very probable that the Ute Pass performs in this way the office of an accumulator of wind-force; and the especial violence with which our late blast struck the central part of the city may be attributed to the position of that quarter, in line, as it is, with the opening of this great mountain funnel.

(cheers)—by these two great people, there is no danger of any disturbance of the honorable and friendly relations between them which now exist. (Cheers.) I hardly know what I may attribute the honor of being selected to speak for all the foreign representatives. There are many of them who have been here much longer than I and who are better known to you. Possibly I owe it to the fact that I am the only ambassador present, and perhaps also to the fact that I know more. Downing street, whose pavement I tread every week in our visits to the master's minister for foreign affairs, is not any one of them. (Laughter.) The truth is that Downing street—it may be called a street at all, which I somewhat doubt—(laughter)—is altogether an American street. And let me add, however the representatives of other nations may feel, we are quite at home there. (Laughter.) I will show you how it is an American street, and how it derives its origin and history from the earliest periods of the English colonists in America. I doubt whether many know why it is called "Downing." Now, at a school which I had the good fortune to attend—I am afraid to say how many years ago—in Massachusetts, the best colony that was ever planted under the English flag, and planted in the best way, because you drove them out to shift for themselves—(laughter)—at that school over the archway of entrance there was inscribed the words "Schola publica prima"—the first school organized in Massachusetts—and underneath was inscribed the name of "George Downing," the first pupil of that school. Then in Harvard college we find him a graduate of that institution in the first year that it sent any youth into the world—the year 1642. He soon found his way to England and became chaplain to General Okey's army under Cromwell, and he soon began to display the most extraordinary faculties in the art of diplomacy of any man of his day. It was the old diplomacy. (Laughter.) It was nothing like the new diplomacy which Lord Salisbury and the foreign ministers here present practice. (Laughter.) It was the old kind. (Renewed laughter.) He developed into a wonderful master of the art of hoodwinking, in which that kind of diplomacy chiefly consisted. He hoodwinked Cromwell himself, which showed that he was a very astute young man, and persuaded him to send him as ambassador to The Hague. When the protector died, he took his art upon the Rump, and he hoodwinked them, for they appointed him ambassador to The Hague. When the restoration came he practised his wiles and arts on the Merry Monarch, and induced him again to send him as ambassador to The Hague. Those were great triumphs of diplomacy, all by one man! (Laughter.) In those days when a king shuffled his cards, which he did very often, changes of office took place as if by magic, and he who had been in the foreign office was transferred to the war office, and he who had been in the board of works was transferred to the same office—(loud laughter)—with the same happy facility with which those changes now take place at the mere nod of the prime minister. (Renewed laughter.) While occupying all these places, Downing had opportunities which none of her majesty's present ministers enjoy. He made lots of money—(laughter)—and finally induced the Merry Monarch to grant him a tract of land at Westminster, provided, for so the grant ran, that the house to be built on the demesne, so near to the royal palace, should be handsome and graceful. And if you will stand at the mouth, shall I call it, of Downing street and gaze across the way to Whitehall, where Charles II. his merry moods was wont to look out of the windows, you will appreciate the wisdom of the proviso. So the house was built, and a lot more mansions between there and Westminster Abbey, and the old annals of the time describe these houses as pleasant mansions, having a back front to St. James' park—an exact description of the foreign office today, for it also has a back front to St. James' park.

LYNCH LAW AND CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

A CECIL MON

DECEMBER 1, 1904
S. S. L. G. L.

THE terrible crimes recently committed in an adjoining county, following, after a brief interval, others of a similar character in another part of the state, have brought the people of Colorado face to face with a very serious problem. There are many things in the life of this community—such as our active and flourishing churches, our excellent schools, our progressive legislation, the high average of intelligence, and the peace and good order which generally prevail in our towns—which have led many of us to feel that we were living in one of the more enlightened sections of the country, and not in that wild and lawless west—the land of bowie knives and revolvers, of gambling, fighting, lynching and mob-rule, in which some of our eastern friends imagine us. Have we been entirely mistaken? Are we only a half-civilized people after all? The answer will depend on our manner of dealing with the spirit of barbarism which has been manifested among us; on our success in meeting it and checking its further growth. This is the question that now confronts us: How can we prevent the recurrence of such acts as those by which our state has been disgraced, and prove to ourselves and the world that they do not fairly represent the character and sentiments of its inhabitants?

Of course, the best thing to do, if it can be done, is to make practically impossible the original crime—the crime of the individual, out of which the still more dangerous and demoralizing crime of a whole community may grow. I have been told by one

of the civilized community. The arguments by which it is defended as a penalty for murder rest mainly either in the authority of the Hebrew scriptures or on the supposed interests of society. Less reliance is placed on the first of these reports than was common in former days, but there are people who still quote the words, "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed," as if they ought to settle the question at once. Those of us who attended the meeting held in this church last Monday morning heard them so used. That is what God says, we were told, and all we have to do is to obey. And yet the persons who employ this argument profess to be followers of Him who declared, "Ye have heard that it was said, an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth; but I say unto you, resist not him that is evil, but whosoever smiteth thee on the right cheek, turn to him the other also." Whatever Jesus may have meant by the non-resistance doctrine which in this and other passages He so plainly indicated whether He intended it to be taken literally and obeyed universally or not, it is very certain that He emphatically rejected and set aside the code of retaliation and blood which had come down from past ages; and how any one calling himself a Christian can appeal to that code as of binding authority today passes comprehension. The Mosaic legislation belongs to a barbarous age; it was enacted for a barbarous people. All that Moses did or apparently sought to do, was simply to curb and regulate the spirit of revenge which accompanies a low stage of moral development by providing definite channels for it to flow in. Whenever a murder had been committed any one belonging to the family of the victim was allowed to pursue the murderer and kill him, and even in the case of accidental homicide, the avenger of blood, as he was called, was an

enemy of a civilized community. The argument for capital punishment on the ground of its supposed necessity for the safety of society is of a very different character, and is much more worthy of serious attention. All men practically agree that society has a right to defend its own existence even by taking human life, if necessary. Without this right there could be no government, no permanent social order. When rebellion, anarchy and lawless violence under whatever name disturb or seriously endanger the public peace the sharpest and most vigorous measures are often the most merciful in the end. But this is a very different thing from deliberately killing a man caught in even the most heinous crimes when he is securely held a prisoner and is so rendered powerless to carry on his evil practices. I know it is contended that we must kill him to prevent others from following in his footsteps. "If," says a defender of the death penalty for whom I have the greatest respect, "if capital punishment is the best or only deterrent from abominable crime, if every other form of punishment is found to be easily evaded and abused, then capital punishment is not wrong." Human life is sacred no doubt, but it is not the only sacred thing; it is not the most sacred thing. The peace and happiness of families are more sacred. Human honor, purity, chastity, are more sacred. All this we may readily grant. But is it not a very important "if" with which this statement begins? Is it true that capital punishment is the best or only deterrent from abominable crime? In England, in the reign of George III, there were no less than 239 capital offenses on the statute book. Strangling from a shop a single yard of ribbon or any other article of the value of five shillings was punishable with death, and as late as 1758, 97 persons were executed in London for this of-

for a longer time. Capital punishment has been abolished. It is said, "in Maine, Michigan, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Holland, Portugal, Brazil, Costa Rica, Italy and Bombay." In a large states or countries there has been no increase in murders. On the contrary, a large decrease has been noted in nearly all. In Michigan, Rhode Island, Portugal, Bombay and elsewhere there has been a very large decrease in the crime of murder since the abolishment of the death penalty. In Maine, Wisconsin, Brazil, Costa Rica and Italy there has been no increase. Murder is steadily increasing throughout the United States, excepting only in those states where capital punishment has been abolished.

I cannot speak from my own knowledge in regard to the authority on which this statement rests, though I believe there is no reason to doubt it. But a few years ago I had a correspondence on the subject with a judge of the superior court of the state of Maine, who furnished me with some statistics which tend to confirm it as far as they go. From these statistics and the accompanying statements it seems that 17 or 18 years ago there was a difference of opinion in the state in regard to the results up to that time of doing without capital punishment, which was then looked upon as an experiment. Although more murders appear to have been committed preceding abolition than in that which followed it, there were some who were not satisfied, and they succeeded in inducing the legislature of 1833 to restore the death penalty; and what was the result? The result was that murders instead of being diminished in number, were at once multiplied, averaging not three a year as before, but

case be conceded? Does any one believe that the shedding of human blood, whether by the process of law or otherwise, is a particularly elevating influence? When executions were public there can be little doubt that they caused far more disorder and crime than they prevented. Twenty years ago a committee of the Maine legislature in their report upon this subject remarked that those whom it would be desirable to affect solemnly and from whom we have the most reason to fear crime, make the day of public execution a day of drunkenness and profligacy. These with their attendant vices, quarreling and fighting, were farred to such an extent in Augusta, at Sayer's execution, that it became necessary for the police to interfere, and the jail, which had not been emptied of a murderer, threw open its doors to receive those who came to profit by the solemn scene of a public execution. This is in harmony with common experience elsewhere, and for a long time executions have been abolished in private where they still occur. But what does this often mean in practice? At the hanging of a woman in New Jersey there were present, according to a well-known newspaper correspondent, "five hundred smoking politicians, founders, preachers, men about town, favorites of the sheriff, friends of the governor, intimates of the judge, farmers of the village. The cold necessities of whiskey, whiskey, started enthusiasm, and enthusiasm became a vulgar exhibition the like of which I never saw. In all the executions I have seen," continues this correspondent, "I have yet to see one conducted with decency with regard to humanity, with the faintest pretense to courtesy and kindness toward a man about to face his God."

the growth and diffusion of such a sentiment when it commits itself the act which it condemns.

The other maxim is this: "The efficacy of the punishment does not depend upon its severity, but upon its certainty and celerity." If this is true—and no one at all conversant with the subject is likely to doubt it—it supplies another strong argument for the abolition of capital punishment, for it is notoriously difficult to secure conviction in many cases in which the law prescribes the penalty of death. Jurors do not like to take upon themselves the responsibility of sending a fellow mortal out of the world, and this is one reason why so many trials, even when the evidence of guilt is very strong, result in disagreement or acquittal. From California comes the testimony that San Francisco had in a recent year 35 murders with some hundreds of homicidal assaults and only two executions. "Only now and then," it is stated, "is an example made and a capital offense expiated by a mortal penalty. Usually murderers are set free after a year or two of legal process, or, if sent to prison, are pardoned out on one pen or another." That the abolition of capital punishment has a tendency to secure a better result seems to be shown by the fact that Connecticut, with the death penalty, convicts only 11 percent of those tried for murder, and Massachusetts only 17 percent, while Rhode Island, without the death penalty, convicts 63 percent.

But how completely our present methods of dealing with crime in all parts of the country have broken down, no imperat very some radical change is demanded, may be seen from the statistics of the three years ending in 1892—the latest of which I have knowledge. In these three years there were in the entire United States 17,079 known mur-

der cases. I am told that the Lincoln county case could not have been tried for a year—that there is no session of the court till next October. This, in addition to the other well-known delays of the law—the various quibbles and technicalities, postponements and appeals, of which interested counsel are able to make use—is a direct encouragement to criminals and would be even if they are caught something will occur in so long a time to prevent their being brought to justice. The pardoning power, too, has been sadly abused, and it may be necessary to take it away from the executive altogether, or at least to surround it with more effectual safeguards and limitations than any which now exist. Such measures would receive no more earnest support than from those most strongly opposed to capital punishment, for instead of being mere sentimentalists and friends of evil, as some appear to imagine, they want to see our penal system made far more efficient than it ever has been yet, both for the prevention and for the cure of crime.

This brings us at the end of the hour to another aspect of the question which can be only touched this morning. It is this: If Christianity means anything, have we not a duty to perform, or to try to perform toward even the worst offender against the laws of God and man? Is he not included among the enemies whom in accordance with the principles of our religion, we are called upon to love? And how can we show our love for him if we hang him and so put him beyond our reach? Admitting that our first duty is to society—that is, to the greater number of our fellow men—it does not by any means follow that we may not be entirely faithful to that duty and at the same time show some regard for the

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deep work has been done in it. The company expects to encounter it at a depth of about 350 feet below the bottom of the May shaft, and as that is down 90 feet, it will give them a total depth of 440 feet from the surface, at which depth it ought to carry something good. This leasing company has been doing very energetic work on this property, and in addition there are two other sets of leases at work on the Climax claims, and some on the other properties of the Little Puck company. The Little Puck has recently come into greater prominence because of the sale of its interest in the St. Thomas claim for 600,000 shares of the new St. Thomas stock.

Nellie V.

E. Lowther, who is now manager for the Nellie V. company, has gone to Cripple Creek where he will superintend the starting of work on company account on the Squaw mountain property.

It has been ascertained from surveys just completed, that the main shaft instead of being 300 feet deep, as had always been supposed, is down 340 feet, and the tunnel, directly below, has been found to be 550 feet from the surface.

It has been decided to commence work in the tunnel on company account, instead of sinking the shaft. The Nellie V. vein has been located in the former, and a drift will be started north at once. Estimating from the pitch of the ore shoot in the three levels of the upper workings, the shoot will be encountered at a distance of about 100 feet from the tunnel. After this has been cut, the drift will be continued for another 100 feet, when, it is estimated, it will be right under the shaft, and 440 feet below the bottom of it. An upraise will then be started to make the connection, as it is always cheaper to work up than to work down.

The formation is a very hard granite, and there is known to be a phonolite dike traversing a part of the claim between the place where the shaft would cut if it were deepened to the tunnel level, and the tunnel itself, and the company is looking for its best deposits of ore at the junction of the vein with this dike.

A test has just been made of lessee McCarthy's ore, and it indicated values of 17 ounces in gold to the ton. He is getting his ore in the walls of the vein which the former operators in the upper levels neglected. Starting work with the mere purpose of pulling the old stopes in a part of the mine which was supposed to have been thoroughly worked, he decided to put a few shots in the walls and see what would happen, and much to his surprise some very rich ore was exposed. Manager Lowther, who was in charge of the original work on this property said, when he saw a specimen of the present lessee's ore, that it was the identical rock which made the Nellie V. mine famous some time ago. It will be remembered that between the years of 1895 and 1897 a production of \$80,000 was made, some of the ore running as high as \$300,000 to the ton, and none less than \$150.

The announcement that the company will begin to drift for this rich ore shoot at once from the tunnel level without waiting to sink the shaft 340 feet, is one of the most important which could be made of Squaw mountain mining at this time.

Columbine-Victor.

Work is to be started immediately in driving a crosscut from the Columbine-Victor tunnel under Squaw mountain, to the Nellie V. property on Squaw mountain. The crosscut is to catch the Nellie V. vein, which will be cut at about 400 feet from the surface. The Nellie V. formerly shipped considerable ore from the second and third levels, but Lessee E. M. De La Vergne, who

The contracts for building a shaft house, laying a stone foundation for the machinery, and other preliminary work on the St. Thomas will be let directly, and D. N. Helzer, manager of the company, is now in Cripple Creek attending to the matter. The St. Thomas is the claim recently purchased from the Little Puck company and private parties and put in to a company which is planning very active work. As soon as a place is made for it, a plant of machinery capable of operating to a depth of 500 feet will be installed, when the work of putting down a first-class shaft will be started, and all speed made for the opening up of the contact which is believed to cross this property. This work is one more evidence of the activity which is becoming all the rage on Beacon hill.

Gold Coin.

The shaft of the Gold Coin mine has reached a depth of 100 feet and preparations are now under way for crosscutting east and west from this point. Tomorrow the work of cutting a station for the 10th level will probably be commenced. When this station is completed, a hoisting plant will be installed and pumps put in place.

The Gold Coin has a true fissure vein. A diamond drill has been used during the past two weeks in the mine from the 900-foot level and fine ore was shown by the cores to exist at a depth of 915 feet. This fact puts a quietus to the many bearish rumors that permanent values do not exist at great depth in the Cripple Creek district.

The modern pressed brick shaft house, powerful hoist and compressor and excellent plant of machinery are now complete and in perfect working order. This plant takes the place of the one destroyed in the big fire of August 21 last, and cost the Woods Investment company in the neighborhood of \$250,000.

Granite.

The new hoisting plant which has been installed on the Granite mine is in shape for some heavy work and the trial run of its machinery has been made. Development work and production will be commenced about the middle of the week. The property has been put in first class condition and a heavy output is expected from now on.

Rose Nicol.

The main shaft of the Rose Nicol company has been put down to a depth of 375 feet and at 400 feet crosscutting will be commenced in two directions. A dike which has proven productive on adjoining properties will be cut and the operators expect to catch ore with very little crosscutting.

STRIKE NEWS

Following are particulars of some of the strikes reported from various parts of the Cripple Creek district during the past week:

Big Four.

One of the heaviest traders on 'change Wednesday was Big Four stock, which advanced to 3 cents on the strength of the strike on the company's Little Diamond fraction on Battle mountain. Further information was received in this city from Cripple Creek Wednesday to the effect that the vein in the shaft had widened out to three feet, and that a good body of ore was showing which assayed three ounces in gold to the ton. The strike was made some time ago, and has been exciting much interest since, and the lessees have now followed it down to a point where there is a much more encouraging showing than there was at first.

Word was received recently in this city, directly from camp, that the ore in the bottom of the shaft on the Little

the shoot at their other levels as rapidly as possible, and then make an extra Silver Bell.

The showing on the Silver Bell claim of the Juanta company is improving at the depth of 134 feet. This property, which is on Globe hill, is leased to Nelson and associates, who opened the ore originally. At the depth named they have a good-sized body of talc and quartz, which assays more than pay, and they will send out a shipment in the near future, having now begun to save ore.

Gold Coin.

The new level at the depth of 850 feet in the famous Gold Coin mine has just run into the ore shoot in the main vein, and the values are higher than they ever were before, while the vein is quite as wide as it was in the upper levels. The station at the depth of 1,000 feet is now being cut, but it will be sometime before the ore bodies can be reached from this depth. Diamond drill tests have been made, however, to a depth of 1,015 feet, at which point the rich shoot still held its own, so there will be no doubt of the result when the level is started for the ore from the bottom of the shaft. The mine is maintaining an output of about 100 tons a day.

SHIPMENT NEWS

Below will be found details of shipments marketed by companies and lessees during the past week:

Nugget.

Another shipment has just been closed by Lessee Smith working on the center block of the Elizabeth Cooper claim on Raven hill. The consignment consisted of about 30 tons of ore which is expected to return about four ounces in gold to the ton, the average of the ore which this lease has been putting out for some time. A fine production is being maintained from this claim, both by the lessees and the company, which is, in one place, working through the same shaft where Lessee Smith is at work. The stock of the Nugget company on 'change is one of the steadiest traders on the list, selling around 23, and at the close of a weak market yesterday afternoon 23 was bid for it.

Other Shipments.

Twelve tons of ore left the Little May property on Beacon hill yesterday shipped from the lease which Judge Burris is operating on that claim. The Little May is bidding fair to enter the lists of permanent Beacon hill shippers and the showing there now is said to be most satisfactory.

A shipment of 60 tons was just left the case of J. H. White, on the Trachyte property on Bul Hill. This property adjoins the Free Coinage and Pauper.

The Atlanta Mines corporation, owning the famous Santa Rita mine on Squaw mountain, has just shipped a consignment of high grade ore from their bottom level which is reported to be richer than ever.

Acacia.

A carload of high grade ore was sent out Wednesday from the scene of the recent strike in the third level of the Wrockloff lease on the Acacia. The ore should return from 15 to 20 ounces in gold to the ton. The last shipment settled for was of a lower grade, bringing 5 1/2 and 7 1/2 ounces. It is generally conceded by those that are in a position to know that a big body of ore has been opened in the 325-foot level of the property although it has been difficult to secure an official verification of the report.

C. C. Columbine.

A shipment of 15 tons of milling ore was sent out on Wednesday from the

coming very regular. Eclipse.

A carload of ore was shipped Monday from the Eclipse company's workings on Battle mountain.

Morning Glory.

A shipment of high grade ore was sent out Monday from the No. 11 shaft on the Morning Glory, which is being operated by the Work company. The amount of the consignment was small, although the average value may run as high as \$390 to the ton. The ore is coming from the 125-foot level and at present only one man is employed in stoping.

DETAILS

Particulars of some recent deals and sales among Cripple Creek operators will be found in the following items:

Trenton.

Mr. F. M. Schick, who will associate, has been operating a lease on the Big claim belonging to the Trenton G. M. Co., is authority for the statement that there is no truth in the report published that they are operating the claim through the Moffat-Rush or Ophelia tunnel. They had been working from the surface with steam plant etc., and spent some \$5,000, but have now thrown up the lease. An examination of the territory which is cut by the tunnel at a depth of 14 feet, was made in the big bore, but as nothing but granite was found there, there was no reason found for continuing operations either from the surface or in the tunnel, so the machinery has been removed and the lease forfeited.

Republic.

The activity of the Republic stock during the past few days is explained by the fact that rumors have been going the round of mining circles that there is a deal on for the sale of the lease on the Janet W. lease. The Janet W. will be remembered, is located on Beacon hill, near the properties which have been causing some excitement lately, and the advance in the stock may be partly attributable to that fact. Those who are said to be after the lease, however, are reported to be buying the stock, and they are also credited with having much capital back of them so that they could go ahead and develop the property on emergency lines.

Little Queen Claim.

The Little Queen claim, a Gold hill property of the Ben Hur company, has been the object of a proposal which was recently made to the Ben Hur management. Spot cash was offered for the claim, but not enough of it, and the property will continue to remain with its present owner. The offer, it is said, was made more on the basis of its present showing than the management thought warrantable. It is true that developments so far have resulted in much ore, but the claim is thought to have a good prospective value for a time, and the lessees who are working it are very jealous of good results. The claim adjoins the Little King of the same company, a lease on which was granted the other day. There are now four sets at work, and the property stands a good chance of being made to show up some ore.

THE CORPORATION

Some recent transactions among Cripple Creek mining corporations will be found reported in the items below:

A. C. C. Offer Denied.

Considerable interest has been excited in many circles in the publication in several papers of the state the story that an offer has been made for the property of the A. C. C. company on Bul Hill. It was stated, and as it now

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WOODLAND PARK

Mr. G. W. Saunders who has been at St. Joseph's hospital at Denver for some time past, was brought home last Sunday by his son, W. C. Saunders, and was accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Albert Martin of Cripple Creek. Mr. Saunders' condition is very critical.

Edward Pew is visiting the family of J. A. Burnside. Mr. Pew's health seems to be improving, but his sight is irretrievably lost.

Arthur Walker had a lively runaway with his four horse outfit last Thursday evening, with two thousand feet of lumber on his wagon. The wagon was upset and the lumber scattered for some distance, but Mr. Walker was thrown clear of the load and was not hurt.

Miss Jessie Foltz is quite sick of fever at Divide.

J. R. Wilson of the Gillett Leader was in town last Sunday.

The fire boys had a quick run last Tuesday evening, an alarm having been sent in from the east side where a lively blaze was getting in its work on the roof of the residence of Deputy Sheriff Walker. The fire was soon extinguished with out serious loss.

Quite a little rush of prospects is on for Lanter City. We are not in possession of any information that would justify us in saying anything regarding probable permanency of the camp, except perhaps that there are prospects there which if properly developed may make paying mines sometime in the future and the coming spring may bring about some of these developments.

Major Teller and Rob Graham are preparing for a winter's work on the Custer group of claims west of town.

W. E. Meek, United States inspector of surveys has returned from his trip to South Dakota, and is busily engaged in disposing of business which accumulated during his absence.

Mrs. Charles W. Bowman and son have returned from their European trip and are now at home at Gillette.

Dr. Taylor, recently of Denver, has secured offices in the Jones building on Midland avenue and has entered into the practice of his profession as physician and surgeon at this place.

Quite a number of people get off at this place every day bound for Lanter City, the new town on the north slope of Pike's Peak.

Thos. Jones of Colorado Springs was in town last week looking after his running interests.

Miss Grace Epperson who is attending school at Colorado City, spent Thanksgiving with her family here.

Eimer Roberts while working at a saw mill near town was taken suddenly ill last Monday and on Tuesday was taken to the hospital at the Springs for treatment.

John A. Desh has been working assessments this month in this vicinity.

H. M. Morton has leased the upper floor of the Watred building for a winter residence.

O. N. Abbott of the Butcher Boy & Co., was in Denver last week in business connected with Orino claims.

Jas. W. Green the attorney is at work on his group of claims near Lanter City, having abandoned Cripple Creek for the present.

C. W. Bowman dispatched a crew of men to do annual work on the group of claims on old creek, three miles north of Gillette.

Mr. Foster who has been taking care of Mr. Gura's livery barn this summer has gone to Cripple Creek to take charge of the stables at that end of the stage line from Colorado Springs to that place and he left Ed Roddin to take care of the travelers here and do the little errands around town.

Mrs. Cartwright spent a day visiting Mrs. Reynolds in Manitou.

Mrs. Barnhart who has been spending some time with Mrs. Morton returned to her home in Denver last week.

Mr. Dusenbury went to Colorado Springs on business last week.

Mrs. Alice Thompson and family who have been visiting her sister, Mrs. Brown, left for Colorado City where she will visit her brother a few days and then go to La Junta to spend Christmas with her daughter.

Mr. Hall, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Kilin, has returned to her home.

Will Galley's shipping bay.

Dr. Boyle made a business trip to Colorado Springs on Tuesday.

Mrs. Reynolds and Mrs. Carson of Husted, were in town on Wednesday last.

Attention is called to the petition for the passage of the "Anti-Polygamy Constitutional Amendment," to be found at the postoffice.

Mrs. H. S. Maginnis, superintendent of the Childer's Home society of Denver, was in town on Tuesday to place a lovely little girl in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Baety of Spring Valley.

Considerable work was accomplished at the "quilting bee" on Friday and the quilt will be on sale at the social on Friday evening.

Dr. Boyle visited the school on Thursday morning and was pleased with the good order and recitations of the pupils.

At communion service on last Sabbath morning at the Presbyterian church eight persons were added to the membership of the church.

Hereafter Dr. Boyle will preach occasionally at Husted.

The Ninth District W. C. T. U. have taken steps to secure a lot at Glen Park where they will build a cottage and have district headquarters.

Mr. Lowe is occupying the house on the Peterson ranch for the winter.

Mr. McEnery was sent to Monument to fill the gap made by the strike in the Santa Fe office. Mr. Black having gone to Denver on Sunday last.

Mrs. Barrows is quite ill.

The work on the dam is progressing. A new waste pipe is being put in at the west end of the dam.

There will be a "donkey party" and quilt sale on next Friday evening at the residence of Andrew Curry for the benefit of the Sunday School. Supper 10 cents. All are invited.

The Woman's association of the church will meet at the parsonage on Thursday at 2 o'clock, p. m., to perfect arrangements for the "Xmas Sale" to be held at Woodman hall on the night of December 20. Articles both pretty and useful will be on sale, and supper will be served. The public is cordially invited.

Miss Lena Walker has so far recovered as to be able to drive out.

Dr. McConnell was in Colorado Springs on Monday.

Mr. Chas. Mathis went to Denver on

Mr. Conner who has been relieving T. S. Barnett as agent at the Colorado and Southern has been appointed agent at Ft. Collins. Mr. W. A. Ensworth has relieved him here.

Rev. G. W. Bell of Ensterville preached at the school house Sunday night.

Plans have been projected to have a Christmas tree at the school house Christmas eve. It will be put on a fair and everybody is invited to attend.

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dragged some distance, before the team was stopped. Her injuries, however, were not of a serious nature.

John Parnsworth's old place of business has a new occupant in the person of W. A. Burton, who is now a cobbler's bench.

A barber war is on and the "trust" is broken, shave for 5 cents and hair cut 15 cents, that's what the placard announce. When it is over we will pay the difference in trust prices—"Fatty" says.

GREEN MOUNTAIN FALLS

Ice on the lake is fine and the young folks had a big bonfire and had a lively time the other eve until near midnight.

Some of the folks have been to Lander City, the new town and mining camp just started about three miles from this place and report times lively there for so young a city. The Hartman mine is working two shifts of four men each. Uncle Billie Parshal has sold one of his claims for \$4,000 and expects to go to Iowa in the spring. They have in their new town one hotel, real estate office and a saloon and there is another building being erected, which will either be used for the Salvation army barracks or a saloon. Work is being done on the Otis tunnel and the showing is good, that it may soon develop into a paying proposition.

The Crystola people are still working at their mill hoping soon to have it completed and ready to handle all the low grade in this vicinity. Mr. Bourg has returned to the camp and brought three or four of his sons and they all expect to lend a helping hand to push matters to completion, as they have an abundance of low grade ore all around them and some that is not so low. A Mr. Stone from Colorado Springs came up and was looking the ground over and picked up some pieces of rock thrown out of the mines which he took to Colorado Springs for an assay and they ran from \$7 to \$20, which is not bad.

Mrs. Barnhart of Denver and her friend Mrs. Judge Morton of Crystola spent the day with Mrs. Jewett and had a very nice time.

TO HAVE THICK, LUXURANT HAIR

is the most longed-for desire of every woman. She knows what a powerful aid to beauty it is, and endeavors to make her own as soft, glossy and thick as possible. Comparatively few of them are aware as yet that Newbro's Herpicide, a recent scientific discovery, will enable them to possess hair as thick and luxuriant as anyone could desire.

It works on a new theory of destroying the germ that feeds upon the hairroot, and thus making hair impossible. It then proceeds to produce a growth of thick, glossy hair that soon becomes the pride of its owner.

One trial will convince you of its virtues.

FOR SALE AT ALL FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORES.



Sunday.

Miss May Curtis is ill and Miss Beasle is substituting for her at the Pring school.

The Millright brothers have a contract for putting in bridges and repaving the road between Monument and Gwillimville.

Fountain and valley can boast of the finest climate on earth. Come to Fountain and spend the winter, you need not go south to get what you want in the way of climate.

William S. Strachan of Colorado Springs, after his return from his trip through England, Scotland, Wales and France, paid Fountain a visit last week. Mr. Strachan is quite an interesting talker and can give you many historical facts of his native country and the many changes since he left his native country, 23 years ago. He is one of the pioneers of Colorado.

Jas. Overton, an old-timer of Fountain, and wife, left last week for an extended visit to Richmond, Va. They expect to visit the national capital and many of the larger cities of the east.

Rev. Emerson, the Baptist minister, paid a visit to our state capital last week, returning in time to fill his usual place on Sunday.

Fred Quick returned home from Delta last night.

Our school is in prosperous condition and the pupils are contemplating a great time during their holiday vacation.

Major Sublett made a flying trip to Pueblo on Saturday last.

The following people registered at the Link on last Sunday. A. C. Wilson, Pueblo, J. H. Mock, Denver; Ledy Sprague, James Glen, Miss Kate Theobald and Maggie Still of Colorado Springs.

Grandma Terrell of Colorado Springs is spending the week with her daughter Mrs. J. O. Quick.

Mrs. Harriett Elliott has received the appointment of postmistress at this place. Alfred W. Hopkins made final proof in his homestead entry last Tuesday.

H. C. Leonard has moved out on his place again and is now making some improvements in the way of a large barn, etc.

Mr. Brown Parks now carries the Basin mail.

Mr. Charles Mason of Horse Creek transacted business in the Basin last week.

Mr. Henry Jameson was in Denver on business recently.

Mrs. Pearl Cady attended the W. R. C. at Elizabeth last week.

Mr. George Bell and family of Sidney district have moved to Loveland.

Four teams from the Holtzoid were in the Basin. They came for posts and wood.

Miss Bridget McCormick is visiting her mother.

Mr. W. W. Emery, of Ellicott, was up to see D. T. Cuthbert Thursday.

Mr. C. A. Dennis, right operator at the Rock Island, was transferred to Roswell nights. Mr. C. A. Barney of that place comes here.

Kiss Beasle Cuthbert returned from Pueblo Tuesday night.

Mr. J. G. Butler, who has been running the Rock Island steamship at Roswell for the past two months returned some Saturday and will resume his job as pumper at the Rock Island.

At the conclusion of Mr. Clay's speech Mr. Hanna, who, in common with senators on both sides of the chamber, had given close attention to the address, said he had expected to submit some remarks on the bill today, but owing to the lateness of the hour would postpone the delivery of his address until Thursday.

Parasites Cause All Hair Troubles.

Nine-tenths of the diseases of the scalp and hair are caused by parasitic germs. The importance of this discovery by Professor Unna of the Charity Hospital, Hamburg, Germany, cannot be overestimated. It explains why ordinary hair preparations, even of the most expensive character, fail to cure dandruff, because they do not and they cannot kill the dandruff germ. The only hair preparation in the world that positively destroys the dandruff parasites that burrow up the scalp into scales called scurf or dandruff, is Newbro's Herpicide. In addition to its destroying the dandruff germ, Herpicide is also a delightful hair dressing, making the hair glossy and soft, as silk.

RENO MINING COMPANY STATE MINES

225.265 N 20° W 1/2 Sec 10
T. 40N. R. 47E. S. 20S
POST-OLS.

Special to the Gazette:

Denver, Dec. 8.—The past week has been rather quiet around the capitol, except for the politicians who have been urging their respective candidates and bills.

The fight for United States senator continues to occupy a large share of attention. A report has been circulated that Governor-elect Orman favors ex-Gov. Adams. It will be remembered that the ex-governor placed Mr. Orman in nomination before the Democratic convention.

Friends of Gov. Thomas, however, say that the new governor is not under any greater obligation to support Mr. Adams on that account than he is to support the present governor, because the governor's friends in the Argonaut delegation threw their support to Mr. Orman after the seventh ballot. The people from the southern part of the state are claiming that the United States senator should be from their part of Colorado this time. Of course this means they are in favor of Mr. Adams.

Another factor that is exerting some influence is the growing opposition against Denver getting a large number of votes on joint ballot. The friends of Mr. Hughes are not talking much, but are doing some good work for the candidates. All eyes are on Gov. Orman, now to see who and how many of

E. J. JENSCOMB, M.D. University of New York, 1883. SPECIALIST

Diseases Peculiar to Women.
Diseases Peculiar to Men.
Diseases of the Stomach.
Cancer, Ulcers of the Leg.
Nervous, Skin, Diseases, Nasal Catarrh.
Cancers, Tumors and Glands.
The modern treatment of consumption. Rooms 22 and 24, De Graff block, 118 North Teton street.

proper case, approving a form of pooled bond and mortgage or deed to be submitted at said meeting.

The transfer books of the company be closed at noon on the 5th day of May, 1901, and re-opened on the next succeeding the final adjournment of the said meeting.

By order of the board.
E. S. Draper, Secretary.
First insertion, Dec. 12, 1900.
Last insertion, Jan. 2, 1901.

PUBLIC LAND SALE United States Land Pueblo, Colo. December 8

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of instructions from the commissary of the general land office, under investigation in him, by section 245, U. S. Stat., as amended by the act of approved February 26, 1895, we intend to offer at public sale at 10 a. m., Tuesday, January 22, 1901, the following tract of land, The S. E. 1/4 of the S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 13, T. 4 N., R. 47 W., S. 20 S.

Any and all persons claiming an interest in the above-described lands are to file their claims in this office on or before the day above designated, commencement of said sale, or their rights will be forfeited.

J. R. Gordon, Receiver.
First insertion, Dec. 12, 1900.
Last insertion, Jan. 16, 1901.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION Department of the Interior Land Office at Pueblo, December 8

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his claim, and that said proof made before the Clerk of District at Colorado Springs, Colo., on July 27, 1901, viz: Clara Andrews, of Colorado, H. E. 3735, for the S. W. 1/4 of T. 4 N., R. 47 W.

She claims the following witness prove her continuous residence up cultivation of said land, viz: J. Frooston, Thomas E. Andrews, M. Snyder and Richard Stevens, Ellicott, Colo.

Also not is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of Court at Colorado Springs, Colo., on July 27, 1901, viz: Thomas E. Andrews, Ellicott, Colo., H. E. 3734, for the S. E. 1/4 of T. 4 N., R. 47 W.

He claims the following witness prove his continuous residence up cultivation of said land, viz: J. Frooston, William M. Snyder, J. Stevens and Clara Andrews, all of Ellicott, Colo.

J. R. Gordon, Receiver.
First insertion, Dec. 12, 1900.
Last insertion, Jan. 16, 1901.

Notice of Dissolution

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a resolution of the stockholders of the Reno Mining company, a corporation, said Reno Mining company has dissolved.

In witness whereof the said Reno Mining company has caused these to be executed by its president and its corporate seal to be hereunto attached.

(Seal) Thos. E. Reno Mining Company
By C. N. Miller, President
E. H. Schornhafer, Secretary

MINING APPLICATION No. 2103 U. S. Land Office, Pueblo, Colo. November 12

Notice is hereby given that the Cross Gold Mining company, by its agent, whose address is Colorado Springs, Colo., has filed its application for a patent for 1500 acres, the Yellow No. 2, Reeves and Hop or vein, bearing gold and silver surface ground of the said Yellow Reeves and Hope lodes, each 300 feet in width, lying and being in the El Paso, State of Colorado, and designated by the said mineral claim plat, on file in this office, No. 1409, in Township 14 South, Range 4 West of Sixth Principal Meridian.

The exterior boundaries of said No. 1409 being as follows, to-wit: Variation 110° 30' east.
Yellow No. 2 lode beginning at corner